The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,605.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on the 2nd August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Madras	15
„ Carwar	4	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal	6	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Colombo	8	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Galle	9	„ False Point	20
„ Negapatam	11	Arrive Calcutta	21
„ Pondicherry	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 30th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. — —	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		9	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	34		13	
Leghorn	50	35		15	
Genoa	50	35		15	
Marseilles	53	36		15-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ⅜ percent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LORD OF THE ISLES, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Craigie will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship Lord of the Isles.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

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Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d.
To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versá*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 15th August, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, on or about the 15th September.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versá*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE :
First Class ....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free. REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt) :—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 1st proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th July 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank WILL BE CLOSED from TUESDAY the 2nd, to TUESDAY the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of August 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the REPORT of the Committee appointed to report on the feasibility and probable cost of the TOOLSEE SCHEME.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
for F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th July 1870.

NOTICE.—EXPLOSIVE and DANGEROUS OILS and SUBSTANCES.—The MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER hereby gives NOTICE, that he intends after the expiration of one month from this date to apply to the Bench of Justices for confirmation of a Code of Bye Laws for regulating, making, keeping, storing, and exposing for sale, any explosive or dangerous oil or substance. (See Sections 200, 202, 262 and 263 of the Bombay Municipal Act for 1865.)

A copy of the said Draft Bye Laws can be inspected at the Municipal Offices, where printed copies can also be purchased. Price Rs. 2.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 28th July 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865, and in the matter of DOWLUTCHUND HOOKAMCHUND, an Insolvent.

Upon hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for the Insolvent abovenamed, and on reading the petition of the said insolvent solemnly affirmed on the 18th June last, and the notice to the creditors of the said insolvent dated 23rd June last, and the notice to Atmaram Balcrustna, the late continuing trustee of the estate of the said insolvent, dated the said 23rd June 1870; and on reading the affidavit of Narayen Suddanundjee, solemnly affirmed on the 4th day of July 1870, verifying the publication and services of the said notice; and on hearing the said Mr. Atmaram Balcrustna, and none of the said creditors of the said insolvent appearing by themselves, their counsel or attorneys, I do order that the insolvent abovenamed do pay over to the said Atmaram Balcrustna the sum of Rs. 8,000 in the said petition mentioned as being the monies now in his hands under the circumstances in such petition mentioned and such further sum if any as may be found due under the circumstances stated in the said petition. And I do further order that the said Atmaram Balcrustna be at liberty to distribute the said sum of Rs. 8,000, and any further sum or sums as aforesaid, amongst the separate creditors whose claims on the estate of the said insolvent have been admitted under the provisions of the said Act XXVIII of 1865, after deducting thereout his commission at the rate of two and a half per cent and the charges incurred in this matter and the said distribution.—Dated 18th day of July 1870.

J. P. GREEN.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys for Dowlutchund Hookamchund, an insolvent.

WITH reference to the above Order, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 12½ per cent. WILL BE PAID to the separate Creditors of the insolvent abovenamed whose claims have been admitted, at the Office of the undersigned, at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House. All such Creditors are, therefore, required to attend and receive the dividends due to them respectively on or before MONDAY the 8th day of August 1870, otherwise they will be precluded from participating in such dividends.—Dated this 20th July 1870.

ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA,
The late sole continuing Trustee of the insolvent abovenamed.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—		
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32	per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	„ 34	per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	„ 28	per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	„ 30	per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS :—		
Laubenheimer	„ 15	per doz.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„
Marcobrunner	„ 24	„
Rüdesheimer	„ 24	„
Johannisberger	„ 30	„
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36	„
Do. do. Blue capsule.	„ 45	„
CLARETS :—		
St. Estèphe Médoc	„ 9	„
St. Emilion	„ 10	„
Chateau Bellevue	„ 14	„
Chateau de Frands	„ 16	„
Vray Canon	„ 18	„
Chateau Larose	„ 22	„
Chateau Margaux, 1865	„ 24	„
BRANDY :—		
H. C. Balaresque	„ 22	per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	„ 24	„
Blanchy Frères	„ 28	„
ITALIAN WINES :—		
Sicilian Claret	„ 7	per doz.
„ Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12	„
Vino Monferrato	„ 8	„
Moscata	„ 14	„
Barbera	„ 14	„
Tokai	„ 14	„
Nebiolo	„ 14	„
Barolo	„ 14	„
BEER :—		
Dreher's Vienna Beer, in 2 doz. cs.	„ 7½	„
OLIVE OIL :—		
Genuine Italian	„ 8	„

LIQUERS, ABSINTHE, MAAGBITTER, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th July 1870.

NOTICES.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS called for SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 12 noon, for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the LIQUIDATOR'S ACCOUNTS, is POSTPONED, and will now be HELD on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of August 1870 at 4 P.M.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st July 1870.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING Co. (Limited).—The TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs Tapidas Vurjdas & Co. (Agents), No 23, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 6th day of August 1870 at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend for the last half year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd July 1870.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 30th JULY to 6th AUGUST (both days inclusive).

VICTORIA, COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at the Registered Office, Broach, THIS DAY, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried at the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 30th ultimo, was confirmed :—

"That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of Dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500 by re-payment to each shareholder on the Company's Register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 19th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 4th day of August, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1870, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.

II.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

IV.—To pass a resolution in the following words :—"that Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be rescinded and the following be inserted in lieu thereof :—'There shall be paid to the Company in respect of the transfer or transmission of each share, such sum of money not exceeding three rupees as the Directors may from time to time prescribe.'"

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th instant to the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
REMINGTON & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd July 1870.

NOTICE has been received from Captain Henry that he will move :—

"That it is for the interest of this Company that a Deep Sea Pier should be constructed at Colaba, and that the Directors be requested to communicate with Government and consider the best means of raising funds for the purpose."

REMINGTON & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd July 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Bank, at the rate of Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen per Share, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on the top of the old Commissariat Building, on and after MONDAY, the 1st August 1870, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

Shareholders must deliver up their Share Certificates on applying for the Distribution.

Those Shareholders who have not applied for the First, Second, and Third Distributions, are requested to do so without delay.

B. R. MODY,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th July 1870.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bank, held at the Bank's Offices, Parsee Bazaar Street, on MONDAY, the 18th July instant, 1870, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried :—

Mr. B. R. Mody, the Chairman of the Board of Liquidators, took the chair.

1st. That the Liquidators' Report and Balance Sheet, accompanied with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, be adopted and passed.

2nd. That the remuneration to be paid to the employés of the Bank, for their services, be and are hereby left to the discretion of the Liquidators, according to their duties, but the amount to be so paid shall not exceed a sum of Rs. 3,000 (three thousand).

3rd. That with the view of finally winding up the Bank, it is desirable to release the remaining Contributories who have made default in payment of Third Call on forfeited shares of the Company.

4th. That a Final Dividend of Rs. 3-13 (Rupees Three and Annas Thirteen) per Share be declared payable amongst the Registered Shareholders of the Bank on or after the 1st proximo.

5th. That the affairs of the Bank be declared to be finally and fully wound up.

6th. That the thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators for the able and highly satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the liquidation of the Company, and for the ability and skill they have displayed in bringing the Liquidation to such a satisfactory termination.

7th That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to Messrs C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes for their valuable assistance and able advice rendered to the Bank in the conduct of its affairs.

8th. That the thanks of the Meeting are due to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

Bombay, 19th July 1870. B. R. MODY, Chairman.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT 'FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith.

JAMES RANKEN and JAMES GEORGE SMITH, Liquidators of the said Company, } Petitioners.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Petitioners, and upon reading the petition of the said Petitioners duly declared upon this the twenty-third day of June 1870, and the affidavit of James George Smith, sworn and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the First day of September 1870 as the day, on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their Debts or Claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the said First day of September 1870, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the said Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said First day of September 1870, and warning them that in default of their complying with such Advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 23rd day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

Seal.
G. H. FARRAN,
The 29th day of June 1870.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons Creditors, or claiming to be Creditors, of the BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the Petitioners on or before the 1st day of September next, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 1st day of September; and Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 30th day of June 1870.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self and Co-Liquidators, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 29th July 1870, at 5 o'clock P.M. W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

29th June 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

Particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, from parties willing to undertake the following work :—

CONSTRUCTING ROADS at the COLABA COTTON GREEN.

The Plan and Specifications of the Work can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, P. D[redacted]

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay,
25th July 1870.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTIC[redacted]
—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the fo[redacted]
lowing Roads :—

1. Grant Road from Frere Bridge to the Jewish Burial Groun[redacted]
2. Gilder Street between Falkland and Bellasis Road.
3. De Lisle Foras Road from Firemen houses B. B. and C. [redacted] Railway to Mahim Woods.
4. Arthur Foras Road from Tardeo to Chinchpoogly.
5. Warree Bunder Road from Mazagon Overbridge to Law[redacted] rence de Lima Street.

Plans and Specifications of the above works may be inspecte[redacted] at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, wher[redacted] printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contrac[redacted] tors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th August 1870.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 25th July 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-Chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATIS
may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici) ....12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a General Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS for Churches and large and small Drawing Rooms, by the celebrated and well known makers TRAYSER of STUTTGART.

These Instruments are made of solid Oakwood, extra French polished, and their durability combined with exquisite sweetness of Tone has been well tested in India for the last 15 years.

Prices moderate.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE, FANCY GOODS and TOYS. Selling at Reduced Cash Prices.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN. English and Country made TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, and TOWELS.

J. NEUBERG.

COOKING and HEATING STOVES of various sizes and designs, with all necessary Appurtenances complete.

Sole Agent for the Columbian Stove Works,

[redacted] HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, 26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships. Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA........East Street.
CALCUTTA........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

[redacted]

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1863	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen........Quarts.
„ 4 „ ....Pints.
„ 12 „ ....Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EXTRA DRY CUVEES—AY MOUSSEAUX.

We call special attention to our Champagnes of THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE OF 1862, which are now worked with but a small percentage of liqueur: to their superiority of flavour, bouquet and dryness, our quotations for which are the most liberal offered.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8-0.

FRAGRANT AND PURE GERMAN WINES.

Of these, both STILL and SPARKLING, we hold Stocks of the choicest and best, ranging in price from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42.

FRENCH WINES.

PURE unloaded CLARETS, from superior Breakfast to the grand After Dinner Wine, at from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 30.

HAUT SAUTERNES, Quarts, Rs. 22; Pints, 12.

BURGUNDIES, of exquisite aroma and delicious flavor, from Rs. 22 to Rs. 32 per dozen quarts.

Samples of either of the above named, as also of our other Wines, we shall be happy to supply.

We invite comparison with other importations of like kinds.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies :—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21	„
Ditto two Stars	24	„
Ditto three Stars	29	„
Lelegard's Champagne	30	„
Stewart's Portwine	20	„
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8	„
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17	per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (Bounevialle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	„	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bounevialle and Sibille, Dinner Wine)	„	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars * * *	„	29 0	...
Do 2 do * *	„	24 0	...
Do 1 do *	„	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	„	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	„	5 8	4 0
TENNENT'S BEER	„	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	„	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	„	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	„	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	„	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	„	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	„	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	„	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine)	„	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	„	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	„	21	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	„	19	...
Do. Old	„	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

HARMONIUMS.

During the Monsoon Season SOUNDY & Co. will give a deduction of

20 PER CENT. FOR CASH PREPAYMENT

on their Catalogue Prices of Harmoniums.

SOUNDY & Co. having at present a large selection of the above Instruments of every description,

From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850

and wishing to clear off their present stock, so as to make room for next Season's Consignments, they beg leave to offer these fine Instruments on the abovementioned terms.

Catalogues to be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and [redacted] INDIA SHERRY. ....Rs. 22 0

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen ....Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	Rs. 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	„ 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC	„ 29 0
	„ 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks ....Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

THE DOUBLE PATENT

GAZOGENE,
OR
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c.

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED

DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders
Twelve White-papered Powders
Twelve Yellow-papered Powders
} All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c. Rs.

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) 100

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7) 100

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tabular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. 8

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writting slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches 84

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles 4

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches :— Rs.

In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ....from 18

The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted 18

THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ....Cash price 20

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Cases ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock 30

TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks 36

LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation 82

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock 30

SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco 21

TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock 10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

Rs.

Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ....each from 8

"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ....each from 8

LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and 38

LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty 42

The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted 12

Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted 36

ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather 18

Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk 12

Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts 14

Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid 8

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Shares were very flat in the morning, but there was some revival again in the afternoon. Colabas and Mazagons had gone down to 1,595 a d 1,010 respectively, but they have closed at 1,620 and 1,030.

CALCUTTA.—23rd July 1870.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-2, 97-3, and 97-4, or 2-14 to 2-12 discount.

4½ per cents, one lot of half a lakh at Rs. 105-8, and several smaller sums at Rs. 105-4, 105-5, and 105-6.

5 per cents. of 1866-67, at Rs. 106-6.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures, at from Rs. 107-8 to 107-14.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, some purchases at Rs. 1,385, to 1,390, exclusive of the dividend.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130.

East Indian Railway Stock, yesterday, £160, at Rs. 247 per £20, and to-day £1,000, at Rs. 246.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c. Co.'s shares at Rs. 285, for cash and a time bargain contract at Rs. 290, for delivery in one month.

—Englishman.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—July 28.

Wetherall, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-[redacted]
Adjutant General's Office, Head Qua[redacted]
Poona, 27th July, 1870.

[redacted]

1870.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant F. H. G. Cruickshank, B. Battery 18th Brigade, from 17th June 1870 to 16th December, to England, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion.—Captain P. H. Page, to proceed ...ghur, from 21st to 28th June 1870, on medical certificate.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant W. M. James, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot.—Captain G. Priestley, in extension to remain at Manora, from 6th July to 14th August 1870, on medical certificate.

Ensign G. C. Wilmer, in extension to remain at Ghizree from 17th July to 15th August 1870, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Captain E. R. Goode, (attached to 3rd N. I.) to Bombay, from 25th July to 22nd August 1870, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough granted to Colonel, now Major-General, W. F. Marriott, Staff Corps, in G. O. No. 448 of 22nd June last, is to date from the 23rd of that month.

The services of Captain B. H. Mathew, R.E., Adjutant, Sappers and Miners, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Railway Department.

Surgeon Major Wyllie, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Northern Division of the Army, from 12th May to 2nd June 1870, both days inclusive.

First Class Hospital Assistant J. Mendes, No. 268, is promoted to Acting Assistant Apothecary, and appointed to the Mekran Telegraph Department, vice V. Amor, pensioned.

Lieutenant Charles Crawford Yates Butler, Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain, by Brevet, from the 16th July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major J. Gordon, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in October next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following acting promotion in the Ordnance Department is made:—

Magazine Sergeant Stewart Laverty to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 21st July 1870, vice Hickey, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Robert Graham Mayne, Cadre 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain, by Brevet, from the 21st July 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mr. W. S. Downing, Commanding Her Majesty's Gun Boat Clyde, was directed to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel, from the 1st March 1870, inclusive.

Mr. G. Johnston, late Commanding Her Majesty's Schooner Fanny, was appointed first officer, Her Majesty's Gun Boat Clyde, from the 2nd July 1870, vice H. Day, resigned.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. M. Phillips, Assistant Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, has been allowed 20 days' privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. H. Scannell acted as First Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, from 12th to 23rd June 1870, both days inclusive.

Azum Bhisto Bhimajee, Mamlutdar of Sumpgaum, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Belgaum District.

Azum Viroopaksh Dhondeo, Mamlutdar of Uthnee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Belgaum District.

Azum Bhaoo Ramchundra, Acting Head Karkoon, Talooka Bhewndy, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna District.

The following promotions and appointments are made consequent on the return of Major S. Scott, and on the present appointments of Assistant Superintendents of Police at Sholapoor, Colaba, and Broach having been made into appointments of a fourth grade Superintendent:—

Captain G. H. F. Codrington to be fourth grade Superintendent of Police in the Sholapoor District, continuing to act as Superintendent of Police in the Kulladghee District, until further orders.

Lieutenant G. R. B. Drummond to be fourth grade Superintendent of Police in the Broach District.

Captain A. B. Portman to fourth grade Superintendent of Police in the Colaba District, continuing to act as Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur District until further orders.

Lieutenant C. Hay to be first grade Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khandeish District.

Lieutenant F. T. Stock to act as Superintendent of Police in the Sholapoor District until further orders.

Mr. H. Cameron to act as Superintendent of Police in the Colaba District until further orders.

Lieutenant C. F. Baugh to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police Punch Mahals until further orders.

Mr. Runchordass Nanabhace, appointed an Honorary Magistrate at Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate F. P. in that District.

Mr. R. B. Worthington, appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sholapoor, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Sholapoor District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. S. Pelly, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Maratha Country, is allowed leave of absence for two years to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. B. Worthington to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. S. H. McMinn to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Sholapoor, continuing to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Colaba.

The appointment of Mr. R. E. Candy as Acting Second Assistant Collector of Tanna, notified under date the 30th March 1870, is to have effect from the 7th idem.

Mr. W. Porteous acted as First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira from 11th May to 9th June 1870, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon W. A Shepherd to act as Civil Surgeon, Rajkote, and Superintendent of Vaccination, Kattywar, vice Surgeon Butler, appointed to act as Surgeon European General Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon T. Cody to be Superintendent of Vaccination, Rewa Kanta Circle, and in medical charge of the Guzerat Bheel Corps, vice Assistant Surgeon J. T. Welsh, resigned.

Surgeon H. J. Gane is confirmed in the appointment of Staff and Civil Surgeon, Surat.

Mr. Wassoodeo Pandoorung, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. Narayen Pandoorung is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments during Mr. Wassoodeo Pandoorung's absence on leave, or till further orders.

Lieutenant W. C. Black, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent, Ahmednuggur Survey, and Mr. W. S. Howell, have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. Arthur Barrett as Acting Principal Elphinstone High School, is to have effect from the 10th June 1870, the date on which he received charge of the duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. C. Walford, M.A., Chaplain of Kurrachee, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, July 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Frederic Lyon Playfair, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed a Justice of the Peace for British India.

The undermentioned Members of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained certificates of high proficiency in the Hindi language, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000:—

Mr. W. T. Martin.
Mr. A. G. Walker.

Mr. M. P. Hankin, District Superintendent, 5th class, in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th class, with effect from the 30th April 1870.

Mr. W. Manton, officiating District Superintendent, 4th class, will revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent, 5th class, with effect from the above date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. E. Alexander, Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been allowed three months' furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, with six days' preparatory leave. Lieutenant Alexander availed himself of the preparatory leave on the afternoon of the 11th June 1870.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Hyderabad Commission, consequent on Lieutenant Alexander's departure:—

Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Lieutenant E. Thompson, officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain, Brevet Major, H. Moore, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India for appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

Captain S. A. T. Judge, Sub-Assistant Commissary General 3rd class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from the date of his joining the department, and until further orders.

Punjab Frontier Force.—Lieutenant L. R. Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Quartermaster, 5th Goorkha Regiment, The Hazara Goorkha Battalion, to officiate as Staff Officer during the absence on sick leave of Captain A. G. Ross, or until further orders.

5th Goorkha Regiment, The Hazara Goorkha Battalion.—Lieutenant F. R. Begbie, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 3rd Punjab Infantry, on probation, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant L. R. Battye, or until further orders.

Lieutenant George Nicolas Channer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quartermaster, 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Major Richard Edward Oakes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

[redacted] undermentioned officer, who retired from [redacted] the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed [redacted] Lieutenant-Colonels:— [redacted] retired list, R. Morrieson, Bengal [redacted] death of Colonel, Major-General, Sir [redacted] Bengal Infantry.

[redacted]

the 6th April 1870.

Second Captain Robert Claude Daubuz, of the Royal Engineers, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for twelve months.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles Henry Barchard, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, embarking at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. H. Crondrace, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajpootana, is granted three months' leave of absence for the purpose of studying the native languages, with effect from 1st September next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, on return from furlough is re-posted to Central India.

Mr. J. S. Lincoln, an Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 2nd July 1870.

Mr. R. B. Morrow, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, is reduced from the 2nd to the 3rd grade with effect from the 25th April 1870, and is transferred to the Central Provinces as an additional Assistant Conservator in lieu of filling up a vacancy among Deputy Conservators.

MADRAS MILITARY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th July 1870.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant T. A. F. Leader, 108th Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 26th Native Infantry, with effect from Captain Middlecoat's embarkation for Europe, 7th July 1870, and is appointed a probationer of the Madras Staff Corps from the same date.

Lieutenant E. Quin, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 12th N. I.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant E. Quin, 2nd Battalion 21st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 12th Native Infantry, is appointed a probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant F. M. Turner, 20th Brigade, from 4th June to 31st August 1870, in extension of privilege leave—Neilgherries, s. c.

1st Royals.—Assistant Surgeon W. O'B. White, from 1st July 1870, or date of departure for 3 months—Neilgherries, s. c.

10th Foot.—Captain R. Johnson, 2nd Battalion, for two months in extension of his present leave—Neilgherries, s. c.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th July 1870.

MADRAS TIME.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that Madras time shall in future be observed at all military stations comprised within the territories under the control of the Punjab Government, and that military church service, the firing of the mid-day gun, and the movement of troops are to be regulated accordingly.

LEAVE TO SOLDIERS.

The Government of India has decided that the ruling debarring a soldier on the Unattached List from counting time passed on furlough in Europe for service towards pension, applies only to local service soldiers, and to those men who on transfer to the British Army elected for Indian pension rules, under the provisions of paragraph 6 of Government General Order No. 332, dated the 10th April 1861.

STRAW TO TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Military Department, and in supersession of para. 135, section XVII., Pay and Audit Regulations 1849, six pounds of straw per man, per day, for use in the tents, will be allowed to British troops on the march. Indents for the quantity of straw on the scale thus allowed to be made daily on the Commissariat Department in the same manner as for rations and other supplies.

PASSAGE—GENERAL OFFICERS.

In the case of General Officers of the British service returning to England, at the expiration of the term of their Staff service, or on reduction of their appointments, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction their being allowed the ordinary benefits of free passage to the port of embarkation, as when proceeding on or from duty, viz. dak passages for themselves, or railway passages for themselves and their families when the railway is available, whether they proceed in a Government transport or a private vessel.

HELMET OF OFFICERS OF N. I.

The Government of India has been pleased to approve of the patent cork helmet, covered with white cloth, as manufactured by Messrs. Hawkes and Co., 14 Piccadilly, London, being worn by European officers of, and attached to, Native Infantry regiments.

The helmet will be without ornament of any sort, (with puggree of regimental pattern,) and with a curb chin strap, gilt for regiments dressed in red, and bronze for those dressed in drab and green.

The change will be effected gradually under regimental arrangement, as the Commander-in-Chief is desirous that officers shall not be put to unnecessary expense.

HELMET OF OFFICERS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has approved of the patent cork helmet as prescribed for Staff officers and officers of Native Infantry regiments, being worn by all officers of British regiments serving in India.

Officers of Cavalry regiments and of batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and Field Batteries will wear a gilt spike and chin strap, of the same pattern as the General Staff. The spike will be worn at parades only.

Officers of Foot Artillery and Infantry will wear the gilt chin strap, curb pattern only.

Officers of Rifle regiments will wear a bronze chin strap of the same pattern.

No change will be made in the puggrees now worn.

PASSAGE.

With the sanction of the Government of India, Military Department, the following Admiralty letter of 30th March 1870, forwarded with despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 132, dated 12th May 1870, is published for general information and guidance:—

"As it occurs that allowances for passage to England by sailing vessel are occasionally issued in India to officers in cases where the expense has to fall on imperial revenues, and as the War Office Passage Warrant of 2nd January 1865, appears to have served as a guide in the issue of such allowances, I beg leave to request that the Secretary of State for India may be informed that the present practice is, instead of granting a fixed sum of eighty-seven pounds, to take the average rate of passage money by sailing vessel, and deducting therefrom messing contribution for the probable duration of the voyage, to issue the result so reached, provided the same is not in excess of the eighty-seven pounds before referred to, and that he may be requested to cause the necessary instructions to be sent to India for the guidance of the authorities in the various presidencies."

DRESS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Government of India, and in pursuance of Chapter V. Section I. para. 6 of the Public Works Department Code, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be observed by military officers serving in the Department of Public Works, in the matter of uniform:—

I. Military officers of the Public Works Department posted to Executive Divisions, of which any military cantonment may form a part, when residing in or visiting such cantonment on duty, will conform to the orders on the subject of dress prescribed for officers serving in those cantonments.

They will appear in the uniform of their rank when frequenting places of public resort, or attending public entertainments, parades, levees, &c.

II. All military officers of the Public Works Department, when associated with officers in military employ on occasions of duty, on which officers in military employ are expected to wear uniform, will also wear the uniform of their rank.

III. All military officers of the Public Works Department, whether on duty or on leave, will conform to the orders affecting officers in military employ when attending levees, or parades, or entertainments at the houses of the Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant Governors, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or Chief Commissioners.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28th July.

London...	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom.p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
cutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	River Lune	Williams	Liverpool.
	Fez Robanee	Nacoda	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The Ship Peruvian Congress, to Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
23	Free Trade	Bursley	Cardiff, March 5.
	Medea	Bannett	Bombay, July 6.
	British Nation	Carnell	Bombay, July 9.
	Mohican	Sarton	Point de Galle, July 10.
24	Marmion	Cochrane	London, April 16.
	James Livesay	Harvey	Mauritius, June 25.
	Mathilde	Bisson	Coconada, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
23	Meinam (s)	....	....
	Hartfell	....	....
	Great Britain	....	....

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1870, at 5 P.M.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

[redacted]

Thomas Ormiston, Esq., C.E., Bombay,

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

RANSOM—July 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. S. Ransom, of a daughter.
DINNING—July 22nd, at Calcutta, the wife of H. Dinning, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BELLAIRS—July 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of C. W. Bellairs, Esq. R. H. A., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS—July 4th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Davis, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
BRUCE—July 22nd, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Major Bruce, 37th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

DAVIS—July 19th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel William Davis, Deputy Inspector General of Police, N. W. P., and Bengal Staff Corps.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

The German armies have taken the initiative in the campaign, if we may judge from the telegrams. First we heard of the skirmish near Forbach, the result of a reconnoissance from the German side; and next we had the statement that the railway between Hagenau and Sarreguemines had been broken. Skirmishing near Strasbourg must have referred to some fighting in the defiles of the Vosges, and the operations on that wing within or beyond the mountains must have been undertaken to protect the left flank against irruptions from Strasbourg. Assuming that the Germans have really invaded France in force, their line will be by Sarreguemines and St. Avold upon Pattelange and Chateau Salins, each flank being secured by strong corps masking the fortified places which abound. The direction of the march will be between Nancy and Metz upon Bar-le-Duc. Sarrelouis covers the line of communications by Bexbach from attack on the right, and Landau affords an equal security to the left. The railways from Mayence and Manheim run up to Bexbach, while Landau appears to be connected by rail with the left bank of the Rhine. We are aware that the Prussian staff officers have carefully studied this, and, indeed, all the lines of operation from the frontier into France; and their strategists seem to prefer the route from Sarreguemines upon Bar-le-Duc to any other. But preconceived plans of this sort are rarely carried out or attempted, save with great modifications. The important fact—if fact it be—is that the Germans have taken the initiative, and have invaded France from the north, thus threatening the line from Strasbourg to Paris and preventing an invasion of South Germany.

The Emperor Napoleon is reported to have said in his proclamation to the French people that the flag now unfurled, meaning the tricolor, is the same which had carried through Europe the civilizing ideas of the Great Revolution. As the proclamation will reach other people in Europe besides the French, they will probably remember what else the flag carried along with it. At the outset the French people were defending, and rightly defending, their country against the kings and princes who invaded it, and who avowedly intended to arrange the internal affairs of France to suit their own tastes. But after 1795, the flag was the symbol, mainly of invasion, conquest, plunder, and annexation. Heaven forbid that anything should be so bad as not to carry some good along with it. The French flag broke many evil things, but as soon as it fell into the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte, it became the ensign of rapine. The peoples of the Continent, not French, might, with some effect, answer the declamation about civilizing ideas by a simple catalogue of the plunder extorted by France from 1796 to 1814. We say France, we mean Napoleon, who from the date of his victories on the maritime Alps was France. They might tell how he began by the scientific plundering of Italy—sending to Paris, not only large contributions in money, but statues, gems, bronzes, pictures; and the career he began in Italy as a General he continued as an Emperor. The famous maxim, making war support war, was acted on with the utmost rigour, and by scientific robbery France was kept out of debt and gratified with glory. When Napoleon III. appeals to the flag as the emblem of civilization, it is just as well that the system upon which what he styles civilizing ideas was based should be remembered also. England was not plundered, so the sons of the English who steadfastly fought Napoleon at their own expense, having no heir-looms of defeat, plunder, misery, as every German has, forget what the flag and the bearer of the flag were to the Europe of their grandfathers. It is quite in keeping with the doctrines of Napoleon that his successor should declare Prussian aggression to be the cause of European armaments; but the memory of men is not so weak as he supposes. The immense modern development of European armaments dates from the 2nd of December 1851. The Governments of Europe, although they talked of peace, knew that an old element of insecurity in Europe was revived; that the ruler of France must secure his position by war; and that no one could say, after the Crimean transactions, where or by what means war would be brought about. In the face of a newly revived and aggressive power, Prussia, no doubt, improved her military organization, but her exemplar in the path was France. For good, as well as evil, the disturbing force in Europe—the force every nation has had to guard against—has been Bonapartism on the throne of France. There is the well-spring of aggression.

We published a few days ago an account of the last voyage of the steamer l'Afrique from this port to Alexandria. It was not altogether a very satisfactory recital, and although we are well aware of the untold difficulties that must arise in every new adventure, and more particularly in any undertaking calculated to infringe upon old established rights, and subjected to comparison with long since well-tried arrangements, we think that our correspondent points out many circumstances that are easily altered, and objections that only require notice to be obviated. Curiously enough, we are in possession of facts in relation to the *outward* passage of this same vessel, that fully bear out our correspondent's remarks on the homeward passage. It has been told us by an invalid that "the attendance was uncivil and filthy;" we were further informed that the "claret was sour, and the champagne sweet;"—but the really important and vital point in the list of evils was that the doctor, who ought to be paramount in all matters connected with the sick on board ship, had no power to order medical comforts or invalid diet. Now, whether this is an exceptional case or not, we give it most strongly as the best advice, to any company desiring to establish itself as popular and successful, that the care and thought for sick passengers should be paramount. Everything must give way to sickness, and more especially on the homeward voyage. Life may be hanging in the [redacted] freight are simply [redacted] from ill health. They must not lose sight of the fact that the Indian climate has by some means an undeniable debilitating effect on the European constitution, and it is as important that the doctor should interest himself about the passengers, that his hands should be unfettered, and his word be law, as that the captain should be responsible for the proper and safe navigation of the vessel. If the matter of competition has run matters so fine, that it is commercially impossible to incur the expenditure necessary to obtain the liberty and comforts we have referred to, let that be known—it does seem absurd to advertise "a surgeon" on board, and then to bind his hands, and simply confine him to the issue of nauseous drugs, or "empty handed" opinion. One of our correspondents stated that had not friendly forethought in England, provided "Arrowroot and Liebig's Essence of Meat," starvation would have nearly been realized, for no "comforts" of that description were allowed.

To an Indo-European—for homeward passengers are such, we imagine—what can be more appalling than to find no matutinal tub, and a scarcity of bath room linen. It is here again that our new companies must recollect that Indian passengers are beyond all others cleanly ones. We may put up with small squirts of water at Suez or Alexandria; we may travel through the Continent and mourn our luck at the unsanitary condition of the people and their habits, but if we have once lived in India and fully appreciated the value and pleasure of our daily ablutions, it is indeed a dangerous speculation which seeks to interfere with them.

We give these hints not at all from a personal motive. We doubt not but that there are many ships of other companies that equally deserve censure. We feel certain that enough enterprise has already been shown by, not only our friends the French, but also other nations to warrant us in supposing that it will merely require time and the experience always necessary to ensure a very much more satisfactory state of affairs. We throw out these hints much more in the way of assistance than crimination. Let there be no "glaze" on the advertisements of these new companies. If prices will not allow the luxuries and supplies that one is certain of obtaining on higher priced passages, let that be known. If medical comforts, blankets, mattresses, and other invalid appliances are not to be included in the passage money, why not say so? Those who are sick will doubtless be only too glad to provide themselves; for with many little extras, the price of a homeward passage can be lessened considerably below that still charged by the P. and O., and to some it is now a very important matter of "pocket." Another point that should be remembered is that the diet should be varied. It is not always possible to bring oneself to Continental living at once. In Paris itself one hotel does immense business by advertising "English dinners," and we have no hesitation in saying that such an addition to the advertisement of a foreign company would be as attractive as the label on the Bass' beer bottle seems to have been to our correspondent. We must, however, strongly impress upon those who are interested in the establishment of new overland routes the advantage that would be obtained by an imitation of the luxuries, cleanliness and order of the older "pioneers," with a reduction of charges to a fairly remunerative scale. "Comfort, safety and care, without extortion," is a motto certain of success.

The report on the Suez Canal shows in cold formal official language how much is still required before that water-way can become, as a postal route, a rival of the rail. Mr. Cresswell proves that time would be lost by sending the mails through the Canal, and that there was even danger to the ships themselves. But, save as a mail route, and despite its great imperfections, the Canal has manifestly succeeded to the satisfaction of everybody, shareholders excepted. The predictions of the sceptics seem likely to be fulfilled for many years. No revenue equal to the demands of the preference debenture holders, still less of the old shareholders, will be raised from the Canal in any reasonably short period. Somebody must lose, and as the principal holders are Frenchmen, the loss will fall upon the sanguine subjects of the French Emperor. Commerce will benefit by the new route, but the object of making it, was political—an attempt to break into our position in the Eastern world—and the shareholders must consider the glory which accrues to France an equivalent for dividends!

So much of the income and profits of persons residing in the Thurr and Parkur District as accrues and arises in that district and is not chargeable under Part II. or Part III. of the Income Tax Act, is to be exempted from the operation of the Act.

A Committee, composed of Major-General Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps, Lieut.-Colonel Morland, Bengal Staff Corps, and Captain O'Neill, 20th Foot, is sitting at Bengal Army Head Quarters, preparing a book of rifle musketry instruction for the native army.

Mauritius news to the 2nd July shows that the prospects of the sugar crop had suffered owing to the long drought, and the out-turn was not expected to exceed 100,000 tons. Letters just received from Madagascar reported the discovery of gold in that island, but no steps had as yet been taken for working it.

The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, and copies sent to the Bombay Secretariat:—

No. 479.—Captain C. J. Jennings, of the Madras Staff Corps, residing at Madras, for working punkahs by machinery.

No. 489.—Mr. Richard Johnson, coach-builder and Government contractor, Allahabad, for the improvement of thermantidotes.

No. 496.—Mr. Robert Whebb, of 21, Cockspur Street, Westminster, for improvements in hats, or coverings for the head.

The Governor General in Council has laid down the following rule regarding the furlough allowances of Covenanted Civil Servants and Military Officers:—

"The furlough allowance prescribed in section 7 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Rules of the 16th June 1868, is claimable whether the officer on furlough is the substantive holder of an appointment or not.

"A military officer, who has been in civil employ, but whose employment in the civil department has ceased owing to the completion of his term of service, or to the abolition of his appointment, or to any other reason, and who therefore reverts to military employ, will from the date of so reverting, be entitled while on furlough to the furlough allowance of a military officer not in civil employ.

"*Illustration.*—Colonel A. in civil employ, while absent on furlough from a civil appointment which he has held for five years, attains the age of 55, and is under rule no longer capable of remaining in civil employ. From the date of his attaining that age, he will be entitled to furlough allowance calculated on the pay of his rank as Colonel."

With reference to the appearance of locusts in Sind we learn that in the beginning of the month Cassimpoor Tuppa, Rohree Division, was visited by locusts and some fields of cotton were destroyed. Dhirkkun and Luckee, Shikarpoor and Sukkur Division, have also been visited. From Rohree, it is reported, on the 5th instant, that locusts had passed over from the south in a northerly direction, and had done some damage to the gardens, but no estimate of the damage had then been obtained. A report from Oobowra, dated 6th July, says—Rowutee was visited by locusts and Oobowra also. Some of the indigo crops in the Rammoo Shaeed Tuppa have suffered and much damage has been done in the Bhawulpoor territory. A report from the Mooktyarkur of Sukkrund, dated 11th July, states that the flight of locusts which passed over his talooka on 25th June came from the east, and proceeded towards the west; that the locusts appeared to be large; and that the flight was about two miles long. No damage was caused.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

THE REJECTED TREATY.

LONDON, 26th July.

A slight skirmish took place on Monday at Neiderbronn in Bas Rhin.

The Prussian official press declares their army now to be ready, no longer fearing even preliminary reverses, and that the Prussian Commanders intend to prevent Germany becoming the field of operations.

Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone announced last night that the English Minister at Berlin had confirmed the existence of the projected Treaty published by the "Times."

Count Bismarck avers that the draft is in Count Benedetti's handwriting.

The French Minister in London has called on Earl Granville to-day and declared that it was the wish of France to cultivate the friendship of England. He said that the Treaty originated with Count Bismarck, but it never had a serious basis and was rejected by both parties. The French Minister referred Earl Granville to the declaration of France that she would respect the neutrality of Belgium, which sending (which declaration had been made) on the honour of France.

THE REJECTED TREATY.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DECLARATION.

LETTER OF M. OLLIVIER.

PARIS, 27th July.

The *Journal Officiel* of to-day, referring to the alleged projected treaty between France and Prussia, says that after the Treaty of Prague several negotiations took place at Berlin between Count Bismarck and the French Embassy concerning a scheme of alliance, and some of the ideas contained in the alleged treaty were then raised, but that the French Government never had cognisance of a written project, and such proposals as were verbally made the Emperor rejected.

M. Ollivier has written a letter declaring that the only negotiations with Prussia since January last took place indirectly through Earl Clarendon with the object of assuring the maintenance of peace by a reciprocal disarmament. M. Ollivier states that he attaches great value to the confidence and friendship of England and always considered the union of France and England most essential to the condition and progress of the world. He earnestly requests the contradiction of the false reports spread by persons desirous of dividing the two countries.

M. Ollivier disavows the existence of any secret policy.

The French Contingent of 1869, numbering 90,000 men, has been called out.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE REJECTED TREATY.

LONDON, 27th June.

Semi official correspondence from Berlin says that the draft of the Treaty published by the "Times" was in the handwriting of Count Benedetti and was deposited among the Prussian archives before 1866, when France offered her alliance to Prussia with the promise of an attack upon Austria with an army of 300,000 men provided that Prussia would cede the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

By British Indian Cable.

WITHDRAWAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM ROME.

APPROACHING ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON, 27th July, 10-30 P.M.

It is stated that the French Government have informed the Pope of the speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, because France requires all her available forces. The Italian Government will guard the Papal frontier.

About one hundred French soldiers have violated the Luxembourg territory. They entered a small Luxembourg village this afternoon and remained there singing the Marseillaise.

The general movements of the French army denote an approaching important advance.

The Prussian journals demand that England should forbid the export of coal by contraband vessels.

THE OCEAN RACE.

LONDON, 28th June, Noon.

The Cambria and Dauntless arrived at New York yesterday, the Cambria winning the race by one hour.

General Podmore is dead.

LONDON, 27th July, Aft.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool to-day were irregular.

Fair Dhollera on the spot 6½d.

The Bombay Mail of the 29th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

By Indian Telegraph.

SHANGHAI, 4th July.

The attack at Tientsin was made entirely on the French. The Russian subjects were killed accidentally, being mistaken for Frenchmen.

The French behaved most bravely. The French Consul went out in full uniform and was killed by the mob.

It is said that the Sisters of Mercy were stripped, their breasts cut off, and their stomachs ripped up. None of their bodies have been recovered, whereas those of all the other persons massacred have been found.

The river has not been barred. M. Rochechouart has not been killed. At Pekin all is quiet.

WHO WILL WIN?

A CORRESPONDENT'S OPINION.

The following note on the respective capacities of France and Germany for carrying on war was made in the latter country about eighteen months ago, and may be of interest at the present moment as the view of an individual observer, there having been no change in the state of the two parties, at least as regards the points of which it treats:—

"The population of France proper, which is certainly somewhat higher this year, was given in the Census of 1867 as 38,067,094 souls; and if we add the people of Algeria (who are here excluded, and who as Turcos, Spahis and Zouaves contribute largely to the ranks of the army) the number of the population of France must have been well over forty millions. The results of the Census of Germany taken in the end of 1867 have just been published, and show a population of 29,910,377 in the North German Confederation, and of 38,712,778 in all Germany, exclusive of Austria, which, in case of a war, would most probably be allied with France or at least neutral. In order to show the exact state of the German population I take the following table from the Census just published:—

Prussia	24,043,296
Saxony	2,423,401
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	560,618
Do. Strelitz	98,770
Oldenburg	315,622
Saxe Weimar	283,044
Brunswick	303,401
Anhalt	197,041
Altenburg	141,426
Meiningen	180,335
Coburg Gotha	168,735
Schwarzburg Sondersh	67,500
Do. Rudolstadt	75,074
Schomberg Lippe	31,186
Lippe Detmold	111,352
Waldeck	56,805
Reuss	131,986
Hamburg	305,196
Bremen	109,572
Lubeck	48,538
Northern Hesse	257,479
Total North German Confederation	29,910,377
Southern Hesse	565,659
Baden	1,434,099
Wurtemberg	1,778,479
Bavaria	4,823,606
Luxemberg	199,858
Independent Hesse	823,138
Total of Germany	38,712,778

"Now looking at the composition of these numbers, at the character of the opposing nations, and at the political influences at work, it seems to me a mistake for the Germans to hope for success in a war with France. On the one side we have a high-spirited military nation, a homogeneous people of forty millions, in the highest state of organization, both civil and military, in the hand of one able man, without any serious differences among themselves, full of military pride and inspired with the not altogether unjust convictions that they are the first people in Europe and on the earth. On the other, we have a population which cannot, on the whole, be considered so hardy as the French, or nearly so ready to sacrifice itself in a great crisis,—a population which is broken up into numerous states with conflicting interests, some of them ruled by families highly inimical to the power of Prussia, which state, in case of a war, would have to take the lead. Moreover, we find a decided opposition between the nine millions of the South German states and the thirty millions of the North German Confederation, while Austria, with its nearly forty millions of population and its still formidable military power, is looking on, full of hatred against Prussia, for any event which may tend to restore its position in Germany and vindicate the traditional claims of its once mighty empire. In these circumstances I think there cannot be any doubt as to what the result of a war between France and Germany will be; and the Germans themselves seem to be getting a little uneasy on the subject. Referring to the continued armament over the border, the *Kölnische Zeitung* complains that the French are going on with their *Blut-und-mörder Programme*; and there can be little doubt that if the terrible *furia Francese* is once thoroughly aroused, and that great and splendid nation throws itself in arms across the Rhine, the Germans will have no more chance than would a nest of humble bees before a swarm of infuriated wasps. In such an event it is earnestly to be hoped that no old feelings of antagonism against France will be allowed to have any effect in influencing Great Britain.

"Though the Germans are a little uneasy about French military activity, I do not think, however, that they have much fear of a war with France. The wonderful success of Prussia in 1866 has made them a little exalted, and they quite forget that the war then was one of Germans with Germans; that the best of the Austrian troops were in Italy, that the Italian soldiers at Königgrätz were glad to find any opportunity for laying down their arms, and that the Hungarians, the best troops Austria had there, were also disaffected. There is no doubt that a strong party in Southern Germany is inclined to go in for a united Fatherland under the strong rule of Prussia. Baden, especially, is inclined towards this, despite its dominant Catholic element. In Wurtemberg, I found the Court party, the Catholics, and a large portion of the people generally (who take considerable pride in their little nationality) strongly indisposed against the Prussianising of South Germany; but in Wurtemberg, also, there is a party in favour of Prussia, and a party which is strong, not so much from its numbers as from its wealth and intellectual standing. In Bavaria there is not much liking for Prussian progress. When in Munich I found that the great subject of excitement was the conduct of the poet Geibel, who had just published an ode in which he spoke approvingly of the King of Prussia stretching his sceptre over all Germany and fulfilling the old prophecy of the awakening of the Emperor Barbarossa. As the poet held an honorary professorship in the University of Munich and received a pension from the King of Bavaria this was considered rather too much, so he was informed that his professorship was withdrawn and that he need not apply for any more of his pension after the next instalment became due. Poets, however, seem to have rather a good time of it in Germany, for, immediately on this becoming known, the King of Prussia conferred on Geibel a pension of as many thalers as he had received guldens from the King of Bavaria and promised him the next suitable professorship (not an honorary one) which should become vacant in the University of Berlin. Not many Bavarians, however, appeared to approve of Geibel's conduct; but some of course did, and I have even met one or two Austrians who declare that Bismarck is a noble-minded man and the best republican in Europe. On the whole, however, it may be safely said that the average of feeling in South Germany is unfavourable to Prussia, and that, in the event of a war with France, King William would receive from that part of the country only a support which would be more dangerous than positive opposition.

"As regards the quality of the two forces, it must be admitted that foreigners generally underrate the material of the Prussian army, because they know it only by passing through the Rhine province, where the people are inferior both in physique and intelligence. In time of peace each Prussian regiment is quartered in its native province, so that travellers passing up the Rhine see only the Rhenish Prussians. If they saw, as I did in 1866, 50,000 of the Prussian soldiers in the field they would form a much higher estimate of them. Especially the men of Brandenburg, Pommerania, and Westphalia have a most powerful physique and yet show remarkable activity. It may be remembered, however, that though the Austrian army is one of the finest looking in Europe it has almost invariably been beaten by the French, which is one of the worst looking. There is a fire and nerve in the Frenchman when excited which make him more than a match for the larger-bodied Teuton; but I doubt even whether the Prussian Royal Guard or any of the Grenadier regiments can compare with the Imperial Guard, the Chasseurs of Vincennes and one or two of the regiments of Zouaves. Unless the Prussian Artillery has been greatly improved since 1866 it is not fit to cope with the French; and efficiency is not by any means yet such an open professional career in the Prussian army as it is in the French. At Strasburg I saw a Colonel in command of a regiment who was only twenty-nine years old, and had risen to that position without any special influence. On the whole I have no doubt that if France and Germany, exclusive of Austria, come to the *ultima ratio* and the other powers remain neutral, France will win—it must win; but at first there may be a terrible conflict, one dreadful to contemplate."

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 19th July.

COINAGE AND MINT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that one object of the bill was to consolidate the five Regulations and Acts relating to coinage and the mint. No alteration had been made in the substance of the existing law, with the exception of the introduction of a section by which power was given to public servants to deface light-weight, counterfeit and called-in coin. His hon'ble friend, Sir R. Temple, would, Mr. Stephen hoped, consent to serve on the Select Committee, and would thus have an opportunity, if he thought fit, of suggesting any alterations which might be desirable from a financial point of view.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL ACTS CONFIRMATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects. He said that in introducing the bill he would trespass on the time of the Council for a few moments, as the subject was one of very general importance and interest. The Council would be aware that the High Court at Bombay had lately held that the local Legislature of Bombay had no power to pass Acts by which European British subjects were subjected to criminal punishment. A European British subject had committed some trifling offence against a local law for which he was fined one rupee. The High Court held that the local Legislature was not competent to pass an Act inflicting such a penalty; that the conviction must be quashed and the fine repaid. The steps by which they arrived at this conclusion were these: The Indian Councils' Act which created the local Legislatures, restrained them from affecting the jurisdiction of the High Court. The High Courts had exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters over Europeans. Therefore, every Act of the local Legislatures, which inflicted criminal punishments on Europeans affected the jurisdictions of the High Courts, and was illegal. Upon each of these points the High Court entered upon an elaborate examination of all relevant authorities and principles, and they arrived at length at the conclusion above stated. Mr. Stephen thought that they had a perfect right to do so, and he and the Government generally wished to treat their decision with the utmost respect. He, however, could not help saying that the subject was one on which other Courts might arrive at a different conclusion. He had seen careful and elaborate opinions by two of the most eminent lawyers in India, the effect of which was that the Local Governments had the right to pass Acts of the class in question, inasmuch as they did not affect the jurisdiction of the High Courts, but merely conferred concurrent jurisdiction upon the local Courts, and that there was no ground for the opinion that the jurisdiction of the High Courts was exclusive. Mr. Stephen's own opinion was that the point of law was one on which difference of opinion might naturally prevail, inasmuch as it had in all probability escaped the attention of Parliament when the Indian Councils' Act was before them. The matter might probably come before the High Courts at Calcutta and Madras, and if they should take a different view from the High Court of Bombay, the result would be unseemly and highly inconvenient. If, on the other hand, the other High Courts were to concur with the High Court of Bombay, the result would be calamitous, as (amongst others) the Police Acts, the Municipal Acts, and the Gaol Acts, would become a dead letter as regards Europeans. He (Mr. Stephen) could not regard such a consequence without dismay. Considering that Calcutta and Bombay had each a large sea-faring European population, amongst whom order was preserved principally by the operation of the Police Acts, the consequence of repealing those Acts would be nothing less than disastrous. Under these circumstances Mr. Stephen thought it was the clear duty of the Government to interfere. They could not increase the powers conferred by Parliament on the local Legislatures. They could, however, confirm their Acts retrospectively, and give them the same validity as they would have had if they had been passed by the Governor General in Council. As the Government had no intention of interfering with the privileges of European British subjects, care would be taken to draw the bill in such a manner as not to subject them to any judicial officer who would not otherwise have jurisdiction over them. Its effect would be to make them punishable for the same offences for which natives would be punishable under local Acts, but only by the Justices of the Peace who would have jurisdiction over them in respect of offences against the general criminal law. The bill would of course contain a clause indemnifying Magistrates who had acted under the Acts intended to be confirmed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL REGULATIONS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal certain obsolete Regulations of the Bengal Code. He said that the proposed measure was another step towards the execution of the scheme recently laid before the Council by his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Stephen for the consolidation of the existing law. There was certainly no part of the Indian statutes to which the consolidating process could be more advantageously applied than the Regulations of the Bengal Code. Though not embracing any great variety of subjects—for, excluding revenue matters and punishments for heinous offences, the Regulations could not be said to contain much substantive law,—yet their numerical strength and bulk were excessive. It had been frequently asserted that there was at the present time a tendency to over-legislation. If this could be said with any reason in regard to our modern legislation, what must be said of the legislation of the Regulation era? That period extended—at least as regards extant Regulations—from 1793 to 1834. In 1834 there were on the Statute-book 561 Regulations, excluding those which had been rescinded previous to that time, and also the Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Codes. If we contrasted those figures with the nett result of the legislation which had taken place from that year up to the present time, a period almost corresponding in length with that in which the Regulations were enacted, we should find that, notwithstanding the vast extent of territory which had been added to the British dominions in India since the period just referred to, and the obviously increased requirements of a more advanced state of civilization, the total number of the unrepealed Acts of the Governor General in Council enacted from 1834 up to the present time, was considerably less than the number of Regulations which were in force in 1834. It was true that in this comparison he (Mr. Cockerell) had not taken into account the enactments of the different local Legislatures, but, on the other hand, he had excluded the Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Codes. He had simply contrasted the nett result of the legislation of the Governor General in Council for all India during the last thirty-six years, with that of the legislation during the previous forty years for the Bengal presidency only. Since 1834 considerable progress had been made in reducing the number of the Bengal Regulations. For a large portion of them, the three great codes,—the Civil Procedure Code, the Indian Penal Code, and the Criminal Procedure Code,—had been substituted. A still larger number had been extinguished as obsolete or practically useless, by the repealing Act (No. VIII of 1868), and many others had been absorbed in such consolidation enactments as the Rent Law, the Consolidated Customs' Act, the Abkári Act, the Registration Act, the Stamp Acts, &c. With all these reductions, however, the aggregate of unrepealed Bengal Regulations was still no less than 224—a number equal to, in fact exactly corresponding with, the number of the extant *general* Acts of the Governor General in Council. Of this number, about 62 might eventually be extinguished or absorbed on the passage through this Council of three bills now before it, namely, the Bill for declaring the local extent of the general Regulations and Acts, the Jails' Bill, and the Coinage Bill. There would still remain 162 Regulations; and the object of the bill, which he now asked leave to introduce, was to remove by express repeal so much of these enactments as had become obsolete or was unfit for retention as no longer necessary to meet the requirements of the present time, and thus to clear the way for condensing and reducing into the smallest practicable compass as much of the residue of these Regulations as was capable of being re-abridged by consolidation. This project did not commend itself to approval solely on the ground of the advantage to be derived from the reduction of the *number* of the existing operative Regulations. Much as there was to admire in many of these Regulations as regards their comprehensive and perspicuous style and the benevolent intentions expressed on the preambles, which generally contained a sort of Statement of Objects and Reasons by which their framers were actuated, it must, he (Mr. Cockerell) thought, be admitted that the terseness of expression and scientific arrangement of matter which marked modern drafting were more suited to the practical age in which we lived than the diffuse language and unconnected sequences in which the substance of the Regulations was expressed and arranged. The bill would provide for the absolute repeal of 43 Regulations besides the partial repeal of 95 others. The number of Regulations or parts of

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Regulations thus left might be about 119, which would be classed as follows :—

Relating to	Land Revenue	57
Ditto	Civil Judicature	12
Ditto	Constitution and Jurisdiction of Courts	6
Ditto	Police, including police functions and responsibilities of landholders	9
Ditto	Pensions	7
Ditto	Personal obligations of the Members of the Covenanted Civil Service	4
Ditto	Native officers	4
Ditto	Raja of Benares	3
Ditto	Nawab Nazim	3
Ditto	Miscellaneous Revenue and Customs	3

and eleven others relating to different subjects which it was perhaps unnecessary to detail here. It would be seen that the majority of these regulations related to revenue. There was, he (Mr. Cockerell) believed, at the present time, a scheme under preparation in England for the consolidation of the entire revenue law of the North-Western Provinces. This work, which presumably included all the matters contained in the regulations just referred to, would probably at no distant date become the subject of legislation by this Council. This projected revenue code was intended for application to the North-Western Provinces only, whereas many of these revenue regulations were in operation in both divisions of the Bengal presidency. But if the Code was adopted by this Council, and superseded the existing revenue Regulations in the North-Western Provinces, the local Legislature of Bengal proper might be expected to undertake a similar consolidation of the revenue law applicable to those provinces, and in this way the entire body of Regulations relating to revenue might be eventually extinguished. The twelve Regulations relating to civil judicature could be conveniently absorbed in the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code whenever we were in a position to proceed with that long-projected measure. As regards the Regulations relating to (1) the Constitution and Jurisdiction of the Courts, (2) Police, (3) Pensions, (4) the personal obligations of members of the Covenanted Civil Service, (5) Ministerial and other native officers, he (Mr. Cockerell) hoped, as soon as the present bill was sufficiently matured to clear the way for further action, to bring forward consolidating enactments on each of these subjects. If these measures should be eventually adopted by the Council, the Bengal Regulations would be reduced thereby to the narrowest possible limits; and Mr. Cockerell ventured to say that a most useful work, both as regards the convenience of the public and the lessening of the labours of those who had to administer the law, would have been achieved. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen said that the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell deserved the acknowledgments of the Council for the very great pains which he had taken and for the special knowledge which he had brought to bear on the preparation of his scheme. If the bill now proposed were passed, the Regulations of Bengal would be brought to the desirable condition to which those of Madras had for some time been reduced, all the dead wood, so to speak, having been cut away. As the present number of regulations would never be increased, one difficulty in the way of their consolidation would be absent. He hoped that the Government would soon be able to publish all the extant Bengal regulations in one compact and well-arranged volume.

The motion was put and agreed to.

HINDU WILLS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Hindu Wills' Bill be taken into consideration. He said that with regard to the provisions of the bill, he had nothing to add to what he had said at their last meeting in Calcutta. It had been thought desirable to let the bill stand over in order to give the Government of Bengal and all persons interested in the measure ample opportunity of expressing their views thereon. No communications on the subject had reached the Legislative Department since the 22nd of March last : the Council had waited quite long enough ; and it would be wrong to postpone the passage of the bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen also moved that in section two, line 16, and in section three, last line, for 'May' the word 'September' be substituted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that in section two, line 13, after 'shall,' the following words be inserted, 'Notwithstanding anything contained in section three hundred and thirty-one of the said Act.' He said that this amendment was rendered desirable by the provision of section three hundred and thirty-one of the Succession Act, which barred the application of the act to the very persons to whom this bill was intended to apply.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell also moved that after section three, the following section be inserted :—

'4. On and from that day, section two of Bengal Regulation V of 1799 shall be repealed so far as relates to the executors of persons who are not Muhammadans, but are subject to the jurisdiction of a District Court in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ;'

and that the numbers of the subsequent sections be altered. He said that the portion of the Bengal Regulation (V of 1799) which it was proposed to repeal, prohibited any interference on the part of the Civil Court with an executor acting under a will. This provision would appear to extend to the grant of probates which would be thereby stopped. It might be said that the application of the Succession Act superseded the provision of the Regulation referred to ; but the second section of the Succession Act restricted its operation to cases to which no other law for the time being in force was applicable. The proposed repeal was therefore desirable to avoid any difficulty to which this conflict of the provisions of the two enactments might give rise.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen expressed his approval of Mr. Cockerell's motions, which were then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen then moved that the bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell said, that as his official duties had been chiefly in connection with the Lower Provinces of Bengal, to which this bill was intended to apply, he wished to take this opportunity of expressing his great satisfaction in the course taken by his hon'ble and learned friend, the mover of the bill, in regard to its passage through this Council. Under the strong conviction that, as the practice of disposing of property by will was greatly on the increase amongst the Hindus of Lower Bengal, the restraints imposed by the Indian Succession Act were not only applicable to those territories, but that their application was urgently needed there, he (Mr. Cockerell) advocated in committee the extension of the bill to its present dimensions ; and when, in April last, the passage of the bill seemed likely to be indefinitely postponed on account of the strong objections raised on the subject of perpetuities, it was on the sole ground of expediency, to prevent delay in the application of the general provisions of the bill for regulating the wills of Hindu testators, that he moved an amendment for the temporary exclusion of the clause containing the rule against perpetuities. He was now very glad that the amendment, which he should certainly not have moved, could he have anticipated so early a solution of the question, had not been agreed to. He would not, however, take up the time of the Council by saying any more on the subject of that amendment—a subject which had been so ably and exhaustively dwelt upon by his hon'ble and learned friend Mr. Stephen on a former occasion. It was quite clear, as had been said by his learned friend, that we had waited long enough for any further representation on the part of the Local Government, or any refutation by the opponents of the measure of the arguments which had been set forth in support of the clause above referred to. He considered not only that we were fully justified in proceeding to pass the bill, but that its early coming into operation was on every account most desirable ; and he was confident that the results of its working would be such as to justify the extension of its provisions to Madras and other parts of the empire.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey said that he did not intend to occupy the time of the Council with any remarks upon the general question regarding which there had been, on former occasions, so much discussion. The admirable speeches of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Stephen, had really left nothing to be said, and he was sure that every member of this Council, and every reasonable man outside its walls, would agree in thanking Mr. Stephen for the service which those speeches had done to the cause of truth and progress in this country. Those speeches had made it impossible that there should be any difference of opinion in this Council, and had rendered it certain that the Legislature would not hesitate to refuse to take the retrograde step which had been urged upon it by a certain section of the community more distinguished for volubility than for wisdom. There was only one point which Mr. Strachey wished to notice, because he thought that it possessed some interest and importance, and it had not been referred to in the discussions which had taken place. The Council would remember the series of executive and legislative measures adopted, during the last two years of Lord Lawrence's viceroyalty, with the object of settling the many vexed questions which had given rise to trouble and anxiety in Oudh. The last of those measures which, notwithstanding the part which he (Mr. Strachey) had taken in originating them might, he hoped he might say, now be pronounced to have been successful,—the last of those measures was that which became law as Act I. of 1869. It was intended to define the rights of the taluqdars of Oudh in their estates, and to regulate their powers of bequest, gift, and transfer. It was passed by the Legislature after the full and unreserved approval of the taluqdars to all its provisions had been communicated to the Government by themselves. Mr. Strachey would ask the Council to allow him to read the twelfth section of that Act—

"12. No transfer or bequest under this Act shall be valid whereby the vesting of the thing transferred or bequeathed may be delayed beyond the life-time of one or more persons living at the decease of the transferee or testator, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the thing transferred or bequeathed is to belong."

Now this section was identical with the rule against perpetuities contained in section one hundred and one of the Indian Succession Act, regarding the introduction of which into the present bill there had been so much discussion. The high-spirited nobles of Oudh had showed, on many occasions, how well and intelligently they were able to look after their own interests. They had agreed to adopt the rule against perpetuities without (so far as Mr. Strachey remembered) the slightest objection being ever raised, although every portion of the Act had formed for nearly two years the subject of constant and careful discussion with the taluqdars. This rule, therefore, which we had been told was a violation of Hindu law and Hindu usages, and Hindu ideas of propriety, had been freely adopted by one of the most important and influential bodies of Hindus in India, and it had been for some time past the law to which two-thirds of the landed property of Oudh was subject. But the Oudh law went further. Mr. Strachey would not disguise his opinion that there was one blot upon the present bill. It placed no check upon the power of bequest to religious uses, and Mr. Strachey thought there was no country where such checks were more required than in this ; for the prevention of the gross and shameful abuses which too often occurred. He did not share the opinion that there would have been anything objectionable in placing some check in Lower Bengal upon this power of bequest, and in illustration of his opinion he would again appeal to the law of Oudh. He would read to the Council section twenty of the Act which he had already quoted—

"20. No taluqdar or grantee, and no heir or legatee of a taluqdar or grantee, having a child, parent, brother, unmarried sister, or a nephew, being the naturally born son of a brother of such taluqdar or grantee, heir or legatee, shall have power to bequeath his estate or any part thereof or any interest therein exceeding in amount or value the sum of two thousand rupees to religious, or charitable uses, except by a will executed not less than three months before his death, and registered within one month from the date of its execution."

Unless we were to suppose that the Hindu taluqdars of Oudh were more enlightened than the educated gentlemen of Bengal, Mr. Strachey could not believe that a rule which the taluqdars were willing to apply to their own property would have been looked on in Bengal as an interference with the religion of the people.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint—The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, the Hon'ble Messrs. Strachey and Cockerell, and the mover.

The Council then adjourned to the 2nd August.

BOMBAY.

A LOAFER.—William Ryley, a European loafer, was charged yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee with begging for alms in a public street. He was convicted, and being an old offender was sent to jail for a fortnight.

RULES RELATING TO CHURCH COMMITTEES, and applicable to all churches within the diocese of Bombay, with the exception of St. Thomas's Cathedral and Christ Church, Byculla, are published in yesterday's local *Government Gazette*.

SALE OF POISONS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Dwarka Bhogha and Moorar Curson were charged with selling yellow arsenic without a license from the Commissioner of Police. They were convicted and fined Rs. 20 each.

IT has been the "gup" at Bombay that Whitwell, one of the prisoners in the Aurora case, has a relative, an M.P., in England, who has remitted £3,000 to enable him to fight out of his trouble. He was known in Calcutta as a smart broker, but the fight has been of no avail.—*Indian Daily News.*

PROSECUTION UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Manockjee Sorabjee Paoowalla was charged with having failed to pay Income Tax under Acts 9 and 23 of 1869-70. The defendant not being present, the Magistrate ordered a second summons to issue against him.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Babajee Mancoo, a buggy-driver, was charged with driving his buggy in a rash and negligent manner and thereby injuring a boy, five years old. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 50, or, in default, to be imprisoned for a month. If the fine was paid ten rupees were to go to the complainant.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment, at the Colaba bandstand this evening, weather permitting :—

Quadrille	Un Ballo in Maschera	Strauss.
Overture	Bauer und Dichter	Suppé.
Selection	La Straniera	Bellini.
Valse	Wiener Chronik	Strauss.
Galop	Orphée aux Enfers	Offenbach.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th July 1870, Rs. 77,02,877 ; add, silver received during the week Rs. 48,384 : total Rs. 77,51,261 ; deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 17,995 ; balance Rs. 77,33,266. There are in addition 23,055 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

UNDER the authority of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the indulgence of free conveyance granted to all native officers and men when travelling on medical certificate from station to station, by G. G. O. No. 364 of the 8th April 1868, is extended to native soldiers travelling in charge of sick comrades, when the state of the latter is certified by a medical officer to be such as to render such assistance necessary.—*Gazette of India.*

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that in future the District and Village Police Acts (Bombay Acts VII. and VIII. of 1867) shall be included in the subjects of examination, under the head magisterial and police, in rule 6 of the amended rules for the examination of subordinate establishments of Government in the Revenue, Magisterial, and Police Departments, published at page 696 of the *Government Gazette* of 23rd June 1870.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

FLOGGING IN THE JAIL.—A special meeting of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction was held there on Wednesday afternoon last, Colonel Cahusac in the chair, to inquire into a charge preferred against a native civil prisoner, for refractory conduct, in having destroyed the door of his cell while under confinement for misconduct. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to receive fifteen lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails. He was flogged the same evening in the presence of the Committee.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Casee, woman, aged thirty years. The woman was seen alive and well on the previous night at 9 o'clock, when her husband went to bed. On the following morning the latter, not seeing her, searched for her, and found her lying insensible on the verandah of his house, with foam coming out of her mouth. A report was made to the owner of the house, who informed the police of the matter. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. Two days previous to her death she had a quarrel with her husband. Dr. Anderson, surgeon to the hospital, was of opinion that she had died from an overdose of opium. The jury found that she had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

THE second Assembly Ball takes place this evening at Colonel Lucas' bungalow.—*Poona Observer*, July 28.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED IN TALOOKA SEWNEEAR.—A police constable named Rama bin Kooshaba was murdered about two months ago at the village Muda, Talooka Sewneear, but no trace of the murderers was found out until a fortnight ago, when two persons, named Dhowloo and Dhowjee, were apprehended by the police on suspicion. The case is now undergoing investigation befor Mr. Sinclair, the first class subordinate magistrate.—*Ibid.*

COURTS MARTIAL.—At an European district court martial, assembled at Poona on the 22nd instant, under the presidency of Major M. K. Bruce, of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I., Private Frederick Batt, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's, was arraigned on a charge of having, at Poona, on the 8th June, wilfully attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself while a prisoner in the cells. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days. The Major-General Commanding the Division confirmed the sentence.—Before the same court, Private Joseph Allan Young, of the same corps, was arraigned for having been absent without leave, and made away with and lost by neglect and also sold articles of his wearing apparel. The court found the prisoner guilty of the first two charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one hundred and twenty-eight days. The Major-General Commanding the Division confirmed the sentence.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th July, was 235, being 6 less than in the preceding week, 84 less than the total of the week ending 27th July 1869, and 103 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 72 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	7	4
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	1	4	...	1	1	2	...	11	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Market	75,402	...	1	...	1	6	3	...	15	7
Mandwee	41,152	1	4	...	8	2	1	...	19	1
Chuckla	41,442	...	2	...	1	3	5	...	18	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	...	5	...	2	4	5	...	19	6
Dongree	60,259	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	10	3
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	5	...	3	1	2	1	15	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	5	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	...	...	3	5	2	1	17	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	1	...	2	3	3	1	11	10
Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	10	3
Khetwaree	29,177	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	1
Girgaum	21,505	...	1	...	3	1	2	...	8	1
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	8	...	2	1	3	...	22	1
Parel	7,002	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	...
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	...
Worlee	10,211	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	8	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	9	...
Bombay	816,562	5	41	...	37	39	45	3	235	48
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		10	135	8	34	54	43	6	838	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Digs. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (incl. dis. not specified here.)	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	11	...
Brahmin	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	8	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	4	20	...	26	18	16	...	102	17
Hindoo out-caste	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	11	3
Mussulman	..	10	...	2	14	12	1	57	16
Parsee	...	4	...	...	1	5	1	20	8
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Native-Christian	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	9	1
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	7	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	5	41	...	37	39	45	3	235	48
Corresponding week 1869	11	97	13	39	78	40	4	819	72

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH JULY.)

DHARWAR.—Rain fell slightly in some, while moderate in other talookas. All the crops were in good condition, the general state of public health was good.

RUTNAGHERRY.—Owing to a favourable fall of rain, transplanting of rice, naglee, &c., was vigorously going on. With the exception of small-pox in some of the villages, the district was healthy.

BELGAUM.—In the Belgaum and Beedee talookas there was a good fall of rain ; in the remaining talookas the fall was but partial. The rice crops were doing well. The sowing of jowaree was commenced to a small extent in some places where there was sufficient moisture, but more rain was wanted for the completion of this operation. The state of public health was good, with the exception of the Beedee talooka, where fever slightly prevailed. Cattle disease had appeared in some of the villages of Sumpgaum talooka.

BROACH.—In the Broach talooka, rice, kodra and vugurdoo (mixed crops) which were sown, were in a flourishing condition. The sowing of jowaree and kupas was still in progress. In the Waghra and Ahmode talookas, sowing operations were in progress. Cotton and rice in some places were flourishing. The cultivators were engaged in weeding. In the Jamboosur talooka, the sowing of bajra was still in progress. The crops which have sprung up require rain. In the Unklesur and Hansote talookas, sowing operations were in progress. No rain required for the present. The public health was reported to be good. No disease among cattle was reported during the fortnight.

A CRIMINAL PROCEDURE QUESTION.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of a point at law under the Civil Procedure Code in the High Court, Appellate side, on the 14th inst., in the case of the Queen vs. Gooringapa and eleven others. Mr. G. F. Armstrong, magistrate of the district of Kulladghee, had solicited the instructions of the Judges of the High Court as to whether, on a complaint being made of an offence not coming within chapter 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and a magistrate altering it so as to bring it under chapter 15, he could award compensation when the offence originally complained of was not one for which compensation could be awarded.

As to the circumstances under which the reference was made, Mr. Armstrong said—"One Bajapa bin Geriapa complained to the first-class subordinate magistrate, Mr. Pundit, that Gooringapa and eleven others had come to his house with the intention of robbing and murdering him. The subordinate magistrate, when the accused were before him for trial, wrote as follows :—'The twelve accused in this case, being informed of the accusation against them made by the complainant, deny having committed criminal trespass upon his house, the following evidence is therefore recorded.' The subordinate magistrate dismissed the complaint as frivolous and vexatious, and under the provisions of section 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directed the complainant to pay to each of the accused a certain sum of money as compensation. The subordinate magistrate treated the case as one of criminal trespass upon complainant's house, and as coming under the 15th chapter of the Criminal Procedure Code, under section 270 of which compensation can be awarded, but as the complaint made by the complainant was of intent to rob and murder, the subordinate magistrate ought, I think, to have enquired into it as such, or if he thought proper, as he did, to reduce the charge to one of criminal trespass, he ought not, I consider, to have awarded compensation, as the offences complained of against the accused by the complainant were serious ones, and not coming under the provisions of chapter 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The complaint by the complainant was not one coming within chapter 15, and although the subordinate magistrate informed the accused that they were charged with criminal trespass, and brought the case within chapter 15, I think that he was wrong in awarding compensation, as the complaint made by the complainant was not one within chapter 15."

The Judges of the High Court, in disposing of the reference, agreed with Mr. Armstrong in thinking that compensation could not, under the circumstances stated by him, be awarded.

A MOTHER MURDERING HER CHILDREN.

A CASE of child-murder in which poverty was pleaded as an excuse was disposed of in the Appellate Side of the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd on the 21st inst. The accused, a housewife, named Lalla Kom Rugha, thirty years of age, was charged on the 28th June last, before Mr. W. H. Newnham, acting Sessions Judge of Surat, with murder, in having jumped—holding her two sons, aged five and one year respectively—down a well, by which act the sons, Nurootum and Kesew, were drowned about the 3rd June at Jharesur, Broach talooka. She was also charged with attempt to commit suicide, in having acted as above described. The accused pleaded guilty. In a statement before the magistrate, she said—"About three months ago my husband died and I was left with two little children, I did not know how to support myself and my children, so in despair I took them with me to the well, and there I first threw one of the children in, and then I threw myself in, holding the other child in my arms."

Mr. Newnham, in giving decision, said—It remains, therefore, only to pass sentence. It is a difficult matter to know how best to deal with the unhappy woman before the Court, who, in spite of the crime she has been guilty of, is rather an object for pity than punishment. After the statement she made before the magistrate, she on being brought before the Court at first pleaded not guilty, with the absurd story that she was *blown* into the well by the wind while washing her children—one probably suggested to her by some one while she was detained in confinement pending her trial; and it was only after being reasoned with that she reverted to what is doubtless the simple truth, as stated by her before, that she threw herself and children into the well from grief at the loss of her husband, who had died deeply in debt, and despair at the lot that she and the children apparently had to look forward to. Without being insane, she can hardly be considered seriously accountable for what she did under the circumstances : and any severity of punishment towards an ignorant heart-broken woman, who said before the Court, and with apparent sincerity, that all she wanted was to die and follow her children, would be absurd. I am sensible of the difficulty of dealing with a case of this peculiar kind, of which I have had no previous experience, but it appears to me that its requirements will best be met by a short sentence of imprisonment. To undergo this she will have to be removed to the Surat jail, where I can specially recommend her to the attention of the visiting surgeon, and possibly might procure her the visits of some charitable English lady interested in native women, which might be more beneficial than anything else. She says that, when released, she will return quietly to her relations, and may perhaps do so ; but in any case I see no better course to adopt. The Court, therefore, sentences the accused Lalla to one month's simple imprisonment.

Two days after the sentence had been passed, Mr. Newnham submitted, for the orders of the High Court, his own proceedings in the case as well as those of the committing magistrate. He said —"I observe with regret that the sentence I have passed in the case is not a legal one under the Indian Penal Code. My mind had been much occupied with the peculiarity of the case and the difficulty of deciding what sentence to pass ; and it was probably from having learned that Mr. W. E. Frere, in a somewhat similar case, had under the old Regulation law awarded a man three months' solitary confinement, that I overlooked at the time of passing sentence, the fact that section 302 of the Indian Penal Code contains no provision for special cases and makes a formal sentence of death or transportation for life necessary. I have judged it best to submit the case at once instead of waiting for it to be noticed in the criminal return, in order that the error, which I extremely regret, might be rectified as soon as possible."

The High Court, in disposing of the reference, annulled the proceedings of the acting Session Judge. As the woman Lalla Kom Rugha pleaded not guilty, the Session Judge had no right to reason with her and persuade her to alter her plea. The Session Judge must, therefore, now proceed with the trial of the case in accordance with law.

SALE OF POISONS IN BOMBAY.

THE Commissioner of Police is using his best efforts to bring to justice those who violate the law relating to the sale of poisons in Bombay (Act 8 of 1866.) On this subject he has received the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner :—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th July.
To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SIR,—I hereby authorize you, under section 4 of Act 8 of 1866, to grant licenses for selling poisons.

A copy of the notice issued to the public is forwarded. I shall be obliged by your making the provisions of the Act widely known through the police, and request the favour of your making a return quarterly of the number of licenses granted, ordinary and special, the fees received and expenses incurred.—I have, &c.,

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 28th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 1 inch 65 cents.

CARWAR, 28th July, 10 A.M.—Weather boisterous, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·84, rainfall 2 inches 82 cents.

CANNANORE, 28th July, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·935, rainfall 1 inch 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 28th July, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 89, barometer 29·83.

MANGALORE, 28th July, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 81.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING MESSRS. JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL & Co.

ON Tuesday Mr. Connon, the senior magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charge against Crustnarao Raghoba an[redacted] Venayekrao Balcrustna Chintamon of cheating Messr[redacted] Jefferson, Campbell and Co.

The following witnesses were called :—

Mooljee Wussunjee, examined by Mr. Payne, deposed[redacted] I am a dealer in cotton at Mandavie Bunder. [redacted] know one Wussunjee Jairam. I had dealings with [redacted] in the month of Shrawun last. I sold cotton droppi[redacted] to him then. Droppings is the inferior cotton. It is w[redacted] Rs. 100 to 125 per candy (two bales). I sold him [redacted] or 167 bales at that time. By my books, which I prod[redacted] I found I sold him on Shrawun Sud the 10th, 50 bal[redacted] Rs. 48 a bale. First the goods were shown to Wussunje[redacted] Jairam, then they were screwed. Wussunjee came alon[redacted] to see the goods. When he first bargained with [redacted] about the bales, one Assoo was with him. On the ne[redacted] occasion Shrawun-wud the 1st (Sunday of the wee[redacted] I sold to Wussunjee Jairam 58 bales at Rs. 48 [redacted] bale. On the third occasion, Shrawun-wud (7th [redacted] day of the week), I sold him 59 bales at Rs. 48 per b[redacted] He has paid me in part for these goods. He has paid Rs. 7,434. The value of all that was Rs. 8,016. I am now certain that it was 167 bales that I bought of Wussunjee Jairam. The bales were screwed at the screw of Nursee Kessowjee. In those days the price of good Oomrawuttee cotton was 275 at Rs. 300 per candy. The Rs. 48 at which I sold at the time specified, included brokerage, screws, gunny bags, lashing and putting on board ship. All the cotton I sold to Wussunjee Jairam at this time was of the sort called dropping, which is inferior cotton.

By Mr. Peile—The first payment I got from Wussunjee Jairam was 250 rupees on Ashur-wud the 1st (12th July 1869) ; the next payment was on Shrawun Sud the 12th (19th August 1869,) for 2,400 Rupees. The next payment was on Shrawun-wud the 1st (22nd August) for Rs. 2,784. The next payment was on Shrawun-wud the 7th (29th August) for Rs 2,000. The account in my books is headed the account of Wussunjee Jairam (no page).

By the Court—The moneys were paid by Wussunjee himself, the first on the Mandavie Road, the second on Bombay Green, the third at the house of Assoo at Mandavee, the fourth at his own (Wussunjee's) house in the Fort in Modiekhana Street.

Crushnath Umburnath, examined by Mr. Payne, said—I am a clerk to Messrs. Hutchinson, Dods and Company. I used to work for Balcristna Sittaram and Company at my leisure time. I know defendants. I kept the accounts of Balcristna Sittaram and Company. I know Wussunjee Jairam. I know that payments were made to him by Balcristna Sittaram and Company on account of defendants. I had no conversation with defendant No. 1 Crustnaroa Raghoba, about payments for cotton. (Exhibit E is shewn to witness.) He says I did not make any of the entries at the direction of the defendant. I knew cotton was shipped on account of defendants through Jefferson, Campbell and Company. I knew this from conversation with defendant No. 1 Crushnarow Raghoba, Wussunjee Jairam ; and defendant No. 1 Crustnaroa Raghoba had frequent conversations in my hearing about cotton shipped through Jefferson, Campbell and Company. The firm of Balcristna Sittaram and Company made payments for this cotton.

By Mr. Peile—I have not been writing up these books for six months past.

Wussunjee Jairam said—I am a freight broker. I only dealt in cotton this once. I know defendants. I know one Mooljee Wussunjee. I acted as broker in the purchase of cotton in the month of Shra wun last. I bought of the said Mooljee Wussunjee, the last witness, 167 bales at Rs. 48 a bale. It was cotton droppings, inferior. It was shipped on board the Foundling. I did not know then that cotton was consigned to Jefferson, Campbell and Company ; I know now. I did not know that they were shipped by V. B. and Chintoba. I swear that I did not get the bills of lading from the merchant's office. I know Messrs. Edward Bates and Company. I did not take to them bills of lading for 130 bales of cotton. I received payment for this cotton which I bought of Mooljee Wussunjee, and which was shipped on board the Foundling, from the witness Nanabhoy Pandoorung, at the rate of Rs. 48 a bale. I got the mate's receipt for the cotton shipped on board the Foundling. I gave them to Nanabhoy Pandoorung. I have received from Nanabhoy Pandoorung on account of this cotton as much as I gave. I paid to Mooljee Wussunjee. I believe there is a balance of 300 rupees due to him by me on this account.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peile—It was Nanabhoy Pandoorung that gave instructions to buy this cotton of Mooljee Wussunjee. Those orders were given at his office in Wittulwady. No other person was present. He told me to buy inferior cotton and I settled the price at Rs. 48 a bale. He said he wanted it for himself. It was under his instructions that I took it to the screw and shipped it. I received no order from defendants, and I told them nothing of my dealings in the matter. Their name was not mentioned in the transaction at all. This is the only transaction in cotton I have ever had. I have done many matters of business for the firm of Balcristna Sittaram and Company—that is Nanabhoy Pandoorung trading under that name. I used to see him daily. I know defendant. I came to know them when they were negociating with him about a tobacco contract. That was about this time last year.

By the Court—I got the shipping order in my own name. I do not remember it. I sent my brother to get the shipping order or the bills of lading. I don't recollect if I got the bills of lading. The ship's agents (Messrs. Edward Bates and Company) paid me the brokerage on account of those 167 bales shipped by the Foundling. I got this brokerage after I got the bills of lading. I don't recollect if I delivered to Edward Bates and Company the mate's receipts. I don't know if Messrs Jefferson, Campbell and Company received the bills of lading. I didn't see defendants about this transaction at that time. I saw them afterwards about it ; nothing passed. I did not see the defendants about it. I have never spoken to the defendants about it. I know there was a prosecution against defendants by Jefferson, Campbell and Company last year. The defendant No. 1 told me so. I said all right.

Witness is here shown a book said to come out of the custody of Edward Bates and Company (Exhibit S.) [Under head of Foundling this receipt is shown]. I don't know why I signed this paper. I believe from that signature that I brought the bills of lading. I did go to Edward Bates and Company.

The case was then adjourned.

FENCING OF THE E. I. RAILWAY.

From the Government of India, Public Works Department ; to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch—dated Simla, the 5th July 1870.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters No. 1104-G and No. 1110-G, dated the 25th and 26th May 1870, respectively, with copies of a note by the Consulting Engineer, and of correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on the subject of the fencing of the East Indian Railway, and in reply to state that, after full consideration of these papers, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that, so far as this important trunk line of railway is concerned, the requirements of the existing law should be complied with without further discussion, and the Railway Company should be at once called upon to provide an efficient fence without delay. The definition of what constitutes an efficient fence may, in each case, be left to be settled by the Local Governments concerned. So long as the safety of the travelling public and the proper protection of the agriculturists and their cattle is sufficiently considered, no interference on the part of the Government of India will be called for. It having been decided by the Local Government what constitutes an efficient fence, it must be left to them and their magisterial officers to take such steps, under the law, as may seem called for, to ensure its provision within a reasonable period.

2. The Government of India are not satisfied, however, that, as a rule, proper care has been taken to ensure the success for a live-fence, and they consider that a ditch with mound surmounted by a couple of wires would form as efficient a fence as the ordinary wire-fence of four stands.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

THE following races will close at Ahmednuggur on the 2nd August :—

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.
Entrance ....Rupees 140.

THE NUGGUR DERBY.
Entrance ....Rupees 140.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.
Entrance ....Rupees 100.

THE NUGGUR CUP.
Entrance ....Rupees 200.

THE AGA KHAN'S PURSE.
Entrance ....Rupees 150.

THE BEDO IN STAKES.
Entrance ....Rupees 150.

FREDERICK LUKIN, Hony. Secretary.

BANGALORE RACES.

1ST DAY : 21ST JULY.

A FORTUNATE break in the monsoon ushered in the first day's sport of the Bangalore races.

The opening event was the Maiden Galloway Plate. Three game little horses faced the starter in the order of the Crack Card. A good start ; all off together, Norham with a slight lead of about a length to the mile which was done in 29 seconds; this he maintained to the ¾, waited on by Bagdad, who crept up to first place at the half mile, but was challenged at the turn in by Norham, who found no difficulty in shaking him off up the straight, and won easy by two length in 2-38½ ; fairly good for little horses considering the heavy state of the course. The favourite Mameluke from whom great expectations were predicted upset the usual pot. We hear he was heavily backed by his owner.

FIRST RACE.—"Maiden Galloway Plate," Rs. 300 from the fund. 1½ miles. Weight for age.

[redacted] The race is easily described. Warrior went to the front and maintained it to the finish, winning easy by 2 lengths. Ivanhoe whipped in for second place all up the straight, Chieftain third, Zenobia fourth, and Fleur de Lys last.

SECOND RACE.—"Trial Stakes," Rs. 500 from the fund. 1 mile. All horses. Weight for age and class.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr H Graham's	r aus g	Warrior	10	5	Mr. Bullen	1
Mr Maunsell ns	ch aus h	Ivanhoe	9	5	Tyrrel	2
Mr Sheardale's	b aus g	Chieftain	9	0	Tingey	3
Mr Shaw's	br aus f	Zenobia	7	6	Davis	4
Mr Wilson's	g aus m	Fleur de Lys.	9	5	Native	5

Time—2m.

"THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP."—Nine horses came to post, the largest field we can remember having seen since the good old days of Arab horse racing. Hadji was much fancied and was made the favourite in three lotteries, but like many favourites he had to give place to a better horse. Mr. Merry's Selim ran a game good horse winning easy, and was judiciously ridden by Williamson in the very good time of 3.m 5s. We must congratulate the *Merry* and sporting owner, and last, though not least, his trainer who, we must say, deserves credit for the good form he brought the horse to post. Another *pot biled over* on this race as well as on the first. The starting was at fault, but after the fifth attempt it appeared from the stand to be a pretty fair one. Selim came to the point at once and led past the stand pulling double, closely waited on by Hadji, the others in a ruck. Selim led to the ¼ mile post when he took a pull back to Hadji, but left him again at the turn and came away winning easy by 2 lengths. Hadji second, and Diamond third. Mr. Clifton's Seringapatam an indifferent fourth.

THIRD RACE.—"H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Cup," value Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arab and Mysore bred horses. Arab weight for age 1½ miles.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Merry's	g a h	Selim	8	12	Williamson	1
Ali Asker's	g a h	Hadji	9	3	Chapman	2
Captain Local's	g a h	Diamond	8	12		3
Mr Clifton's	c a h	Seringapatam	8	12	Clark	4

Time—3m. 5s.

Only four horses showed for the Hacks. This was a hollow thing enough for Primrose ridden by Mr. Power badly whipped in by Primate, Guy Fawkes third, and Pickles nowhere.

FOURTH RACE.—Hacks, Rs. 100 from the Fund. ½ mile. Catch weight. Arabs over 10st., other horses over 11st. G. R.

			st.	lbs.		
Mr Maunsell ns	c aus m	Primrose	11	0	Mr Power	1
Mr Leonard	bl aus g	Primate	11	0	Mr Going	2
Mr Hartigan's	c aus g	Guy Fawkes	11	0	Owner	3
Mr Drummond's	g aus g	Pickles	11	0	Owner	4

Time—5m. 8s.

—*Madras Athenæum.*

HYDERABAD RACES—1870.

ENTRANCES 15TH JULY.

THE HYDERABAD DERBY.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	g a h	Kubooter.
Captain Phillips'	g a h	Shah Pussund.
Mr. Herbert's	c a colt	Ajax.
Mr. Herbert's	b a colt	The Colonel.

THE MOUL ALI TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. St. Andrew's	br e h	Blackwood, late Captain White.
Mr. Stratford's	b a g	Orphan.
Mr. Wilson's	b aust f	Marchioness.
Mr. Herbert's	c e colt	Messman.
Mr. Herbert's	br aust g	The Doctor.

THE GALLOWAY PURSE.

Mr. Temple's	g a g	Blue Water.
Mr. Wilson's	g a gal	Carnatic.

THE BEDOUIN STAKES.

Mr. Temple's	g a g	Blue Water.
Mr. Herbert's	c a c	Ajax.
Mr. Herbert's	b a c	The Colonel.

THE HYDERABAD GOLD CUP.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h	Sail of the Fleet.
Mr. St. Andrew's	br e h	Blackwood.
Colonel Wilkinson's	ch aust g	The Hero.
Mr. Wilson's	b aust f	Marchioness.
Mr. Herbert's	c e c	Messman.
Mr. Herbert's	b aust g	The Doctor.

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.

Mr. Temple's	ch a g	Storm Sail.
Captain Philips'	b a h	Shah Pussund.
Mr. Wilson's	b a gal	Carnatic.

THE RESIDENT'S PURSE.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h	Sail of the Fleet.
Mr. Parker's	g aust m	Nancy.
Mr. Wilson's	b aust f	Marchioness.
Mr. Herbert's	c e c	Messman.
Mr. Herbert's	b aust g	The Doctor.

THE DECCAN STAKES.

Mr Temple's	ch a g	Storm Sail.
Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	g a h	Kubooter.
Mr. Wilson's	g a gal	Carnatic.

THE CRITERION.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h	Sail of the Fleet.
Syed Rumzan's	b aust m	Shireen.
Mr. Parker's	g aust m	Nancy.
Mr. Wilson's	b aust f	Marchioness.
Mr. Herbert's	c e c	Messman.
Mr. Herbert's	b aust g	The Doctor.

THE NAWAB SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP.

Mr. Stratford's	b a g	Orphan.
Mr. Wilson's	b aust f	Marchioness.
Mr. Herbert's	c e c	Messman.
Mr. Herbert's	b aust g	The Doctor.

H. H. VIKAR OOL OOMRAH'S CUP.

Mr. Temple's	g a g	Blue Water.
Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	g a h	Kubooter.
Captain Phillip's	b a h	Shah Pussund.
Mr. Wilson's	b a gal	Carnatic.
Mr. Herbert's	c a c	Ajax.
Mr. Herbert's	b a c	The Colonel.

H. H. SHUMSOOL OOMRAH'S CUP.

Lt. Syed Ali Reza's	b e h	Sail of the Fleet.
Mr. St. Andrew's	b e h	Blackwood.
Syed Ramzan's	b aust m	Shereen.
Mr. Wilson's	b aust f	Marchioness.
Mr. Herbert's	c e colt	Messman.
Mr. Herbert's	br aust g	The Doctor.

By local rule 16 English horses are reduced to Australian and Tasmanian weights as per W. I. T. C. Rules, para 29, page 21.

A. H. HOPE, Hony. Secy. Hyd. Races.
Secunderabad, 15th July, 1870.

AN expedition to Corea, consisting of a combined force of European, American and Japanese vessels is, it is said, to be undertaken during the present year. The possession of the Corea is in itself no matter of importance, but as showing the active character of the Japanese Government, is worthy of notice. Japan, there can be no doubt, is destined to be paramount in the China seas. She has with a rapidity scarcely equalled by any other nation of the world sprung up into power. Telegraphs, railways, arsenals, gunboats and all the latest achievements of science have been welcomed and adopted, while her policy has been an open and enlightened one. It will certainly be a good thing when the barbarous Government of Pekin disappears, and nothing seems more likely to bring this about than the establishment of the energetic Japanese on the opposite side of the Gulf of Pecheles.—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 28th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 27th July, 7-15 P.M. ; via Turkey, 27th July, 7 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th July, 12-12 P.M. ; via Turkey, 27th July, 3-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Europe ; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE,—28TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th July, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th July, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th July, 11-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 27 hours 35 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th July, 3-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th July, 7-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 58 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 27th to 9 P.M. of the 28th July is as follows :—

To Bombay		Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee		6	47	0	21
„ Calcutta		10	55	0	16
„ Madras		11	15	0	53
„ Galle		17	0	3	36

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN HYDERABAD AND CENTRAL INDIA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Dated Fort William, the 29th March 1870.

WE are greatly gratified to be able to inform your Grace that certain negotiations which have been in pro-[redacted] partly by the aid of subscriptions of local capitalists. It may amount to about one million sterling. The railway will be considered to be the property of the Hyderabad State, and the profits of the working will go entirely to that State. But the construction, management and working of the railway will be carried on exclusively by the British Government under the general supervision of the Resident at Hyderabad, acting in communication with the Nizam's Government.

5. Thus the construction of this important line will be provided for without placing any charge or liability on the British Government or the revenues of India, a result which we do not doubt your Grace will agree with us in regarding as highly satisfactory.

6. The surveys for this line of railway, as your Grace has already been informed, are in progress, and the commencement of work may be expected in the course of the present year.

7. The other case refers to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, who has intimated to the Governor General's Agent in India that he is desirous of placing at the disposal of the British Government a sum of one million sterling as a contribution for the construction of a railway to unite the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Indore.

8. The terms which the Maharaja has proposed are, that he shall receive from the British Government 4½ per cent. interest on the capital thus to be contributed by him, and shall share in half the surplus net profits in excess of that amount. We have readily assented to this, which practically places His Highness in the position of a holder of guaranteed capital under terms financially the same as those granted to the existing guaranteed companies.

9. The Maharaja proposes to contribute the million as follows :—

	£.
In 1870-71	250,000
„ 1871-72	200,000
„ 1872-73	110,000
„ 1873-74	110,000
„ 1874-75	110,000
„ 1875-76	110,000
„ 1876-77	110,000
Total...	1,000,000

10. The yearly sums are to be paid in quarterly instalments. The capital is left at the disposal of the British Government in perpetuity.

11. The necessary measures will at once be taken by us for commencing the survey of the line of railway in question. The country is difficult, and part of it extremely unhealthy for several months of the year ; but we hope to be able to make arrangements under which some part of the line at least may be fixed in time to admit of the commencement of actual operations after the close of the ensuing rainy season.

12. We are at present unable to say what the railway to Indore is likely to cost, but it is not improbable that the outlay will exceed the sum to be given by the Maharaja. The intrinsic importance of the line, however, is so great, and the political advantage to be secured by the arrangement proposed so manifest, that we have not hesitated to give our assent to the Maharaja's terms, and to undertake to proceed at once with the construction of the line, accepting the liability of finding the sum, whatever it may be, necessary for completing the junction between Indore and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It will be our chief aim to take every precaution for keeping down the cost of first construction, so as to ensure, as far as possible, the early financial success of the undertaking.

13. We may, we think, properly congratulate your Grace on these events. Two native Governments have of their own accord and without solicitation on our part, offered to subscribe £2,000,000 of capital for railway construction in their own territories. It is satisfactory to us to note that in the first year, after the Government had announced its intention of carrying out further extensions of railways in India by its own agency, two native States should have subscribed such a sum, on terms so favorable as those that we have described, for the construction of lines of railway which, while they will benefit considerably their own States, may also be regarded of primary importance to India as a whole. We cannot but trust that the example set by the Maharaja of Indore and Sir Salar Jung will be followed by other enlightened rulers, and that we may for the future hope for the more active co-operation of the native chiefs and princes of India in all works of industrial enterprize.

14. We shall take care to keep your Grace informed of our further proceedings in these matters, and of the formal conclusion of the arrangements, an outline of which we have now had the honor to report.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Dated India Office, London, the 9th June 1870.

I have learnt with much gratification from your despatch No. 40 of 29th March last, to how great an extent their Highnesses Sir Salar Jung, on the part of the Nizam, and the Maharaja Holkar, have agreed to co-operate with your Government in the construction of railways through their respective territories.

2. The arrangement made by Sir Salar Jung, on behalf of the Hyderabad State, is especially satisfactory. That the Government of the Nizam should voluntarily take upon itself the entire cost and risk of a railway to connect the capital of Hyderabad with the Great Indian Peninsula line, and should, at the same time, propose to entrust the construction and subsequent management of the work to the British authorities, exhibits at once very enlightened liberality on His Highness's part, and affords a very gratifying proof of the confidence which he has learnt to repose in the British Government. The most appropriate return that can be made to His Highness will be the construction of the railway within the shortest time and in the most efficient manner possible, and every exertion will, no doubt, be made for the purpose.

3. The undertaking of the Maharaja Holkar to place a million sterling at the disposal of your Government, in aid of the expense of a railway to unite the Great Indian Peninsula line with Indore, is also entitled to cordial recognition. The terms on which he has arranged to make this contribution, *viz.*, the annual payment to him of 4½ per cent. on its amount, and of one moiety of any surplus profits realized, although, as you say, practically placing His Highness in the position of a holder of guaranteed stock, constitute at the same time an example of a form of guarantee free from some of the worst defects of the system. It will be of no small advantage to your Government to have under its own exclusive control funds obtained on guarantee.

4. I heartily concur with your Excellency in regarding it as a matter for congratulation that two native Governments should, of their own accord and without solicitation, have already exhibited so decided an interest in railway extension, and I concur similarly in accepting the example set by them as an earnest of active co-operation in future on the part of the native princes of India generally, in all works of industrial enterprise.

CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of May last, contrasted with that of the previous years :—

	May 1868.	May 1869.	May 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	97,99,283	1,37,90,260	1,15,67,665
Bengal	1,71,99,692	1,34,14,434	1,37,91,234
British Burmah	36,40,501	29,59,590	37,54,864
North Western Provinces.	1,81,23,536	1,37,64,224	2,05,84,844
Oudh	34,78,289	35,06,983	47,80,982
Punjab	95,63,992	21,49,012	80,94,758
Bombay	2,54,33,881	3,05,39,588	3,74,42,836
Central Provinces	42,21,214	40,41,160	66,55,281
Madras	2,35,12,736	2,62,71,330	2,89,32,294
Total...	11,49,73,104	11,73,38,501	13,63,02,461

THE KING OF BURMAH'S PRESENT TO ARCHDEACON PRATT.

(*Pioneer.*)

SIR,—Your leading article on the above subject, in your issue of July 15th, this morning received, implies that it would be satisfactory to you if I were to make the following declaration, which I willingly do ; *viz.*, that the sum of money presented to me by the King of Burmah was Rs. (500) five hundred, and no more. The fact is, it was somewhat less than that sum in India ; for half the rupees were Mandalay rupees, which are of less value than those of the Government of India. This sum, or rather 500 Government of India rupees, I gave, with His Majesty's concurrence, to the *Hill Schools Nomination Endowment Fund.*

Murree, 18th July 1870. J. H. PRATT.

P. S.—Your notice of this subject on 28th of June escaped my eye. I may add that the present was altogether unsolicited.

PERSIA [redacted] upon the event.—*Pioneer*, July 26.

THE COMMOTION IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.

THE following letter received from Nankin by a gentleman in India and published in the *Madras Times* has some interest at the present moment :—

"In the eighth moon of this year Tung Chi we are to have the triennial examination at Nankin for the purpose of sifting the chaff from the wheat among the literati. There will be a great stir in the city. Possibly 20,000 candidates will be present. Of course a large number will come by boats, and what with boatmen and servants there will be an influx in all of some 50,000 people. I hope the affair will pass over quietly. But even now there are symptoms that lead one to be apprehensive. Three men were executed a few days ago for kidnapping children. No one can tell whose children were kidnapped. No children, nor any remains of children were found in the possession of the accused, and I fear they lost their heads owing to a panic and nothing more. A few days afterwards people were running along the ridges of the hills in our vicinity as if something interesting was to be seen. When I saw them, I could not conceive what was up, but was told on the following day that the corpse of a woman had been found, minus head, heart, and liver, and that the crowds of people had been running to see the mutilated corpse. They searched for the body on this, and that hill-top, in this, and in that valley, but neither could the body be found, nor any one who had seen it. In this way is the mind of the people prepared to flame forth. For it is insinuated that the foreigners buy the bodies to make optical instruments of the eyes, medicine of the heart and liver, and something of some other part of such rare virtue as to turn common metal into silver. No wonder then that foreigners are so rich. You will readily imagine in what an explosive state the popular mind is at present. I suspect that certain influential parties are at the bottom of the affair, in order to prepare matters against the arrival of the literati. There is just now great excitement in the city. The shopkeepers have combined and resolved not to open their shops till the French missionaries have withdrawn. They are to begin this system to-morrow. The Tontai, however, has issued a proclamation declaring that any shopkeeper whose shop is not open to-morrow morning at a certain hour, shall be forthwith imprisoned. The wildest stories are rife and meet with a ready credence by the ignorant and unreflecting mob."

TRAINING IN INDIA OF NATIVES FOR THE POSITION OF FOREMEN MECHANICS.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P. W. D.

Dated Simla, the 29th June 1870.

IN dealing with the important question of the best mode of recruiting the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, it was considered that the demand for artificers, specially experienced in iron-work, machinery, brick-making, &c., which the construction of railways and large irrigation works by the State had created, could not be fully met in India, and that such skilled workmen should be drawn in a great measure from England and other places in Europe. The Secretary of State was accordingly requested to take the necessary steps in the first instance to engage and send out to India thirty men of this class who had complete practical knowledge of their several trades.

2. The Secretary of State intimates in his reply that orders have been issued for meeting the demand ; but, for the reasons stated in the despatch, expresses a hope that such requisitions will not be frequent.

3. The Governor-General in Council remarks that when it was determined to obtain artificers from Europe, the Government of India was fully alive to the objections to importing this class of men largely into the country, and it was the intention to look to Europe for a supply only until the Public Works Department was in a position to train such men in the large Government works about to be undertaken. There is practically, therefore, no difference in the views entertained by the Government of India and the Secretary of State on this point.

4. But His Excellency in Council considers that the opportunity may usefully be taken to impress strongly on the several local Governments and administrations concerned, and on the superior officers of the department the great advantage of endeavouring, as far as possible, to train the natives of this country in all those branches of handicraft that are necessary to the construction and maintenance of railways. It may not be possible to dispense altogether with European artizans ; but there is little doubt that much more can be done than has hitherto been attempted, in the direction of employing native artificers, especially in the lighter descriptions of iron-work.

5. As large railway and irrigation works are put in hand, it can scarcely be expected that the local supply will altogether meet the demand for specially-qualified men of the class in question ; but every large work of the magnitude of a railway or canal, and every shop in connection with such, forms a training school for artizans ; and from these there is no doubt that some suited for the position of foremen could be obtained. To ensure this result it will probably be necessary to attach a school to each large shop, which likely men should be encouraged to attend, and those that give promise of rising to the responsible position of foremen should be helped, and their practical knowledge supplemented with theoretical training and some instruction in drawing. The success of the experiment will of course depend mainly on the tact, judgment, and energy of the men at the head of the shops ; but His Excellency in Council sees no reason to doubt the successful issue of the experiment if the object is put before these supervisors as one to which the Government of India attaches much importance, and if the local Governments interest themselves in securing its accomplishment.

6. Of course it is to be clearly understood that there is no desire on the part of the Government of India to raise the natives to the responsible position above indicated, unless it can be clearly shown that their employment is not likely to interfere with efficiency of work. All that is intended is to make well-directed and persistent efforts so to qualify natives as to justify their employment in the position of foremen.

7. His Excellency in Council cannot too strongly commend this matter to the careful consideration of the local Governments and administrations, and will be glad to receive, and consider any suggestions which they may desire to offer, and which are calculated to further the attainment of the important object in view.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the local Governments and administrations.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE WAR.

(*Englishman.*)

Réculer pour mieux sauter, is the simple solution of the backward movement of the German army. The previous position, indeed, of these forces exposed them to the risk of the slightest reverse being converted into a great disaster. Concentrated between Coblentz and Mayence, they present a front which the French with all their characteristic impetuosity will scarcely venture to attack. It is much to be desired that neither party may gain any very decided advantage over the other. A couple of well-fought battles, without any decisive result, would probably make both belligerents more inclined to listen to terms of mediation. No Englishman can wish that either France or Germany should be materially weakened, and still less that either of those great nations, to whom the whole civilised world is so largely indebted for its intellectual and religious progress, should suffer the slightest humiliation. For ourselves, we distinctly avow our sympathies for the Fatherland, and sincerely hope that the aggressor may have reason to rue the step he has so ruthlessly taken. A united Germany is the best guarantee for the peace and tranquillity of Europe, and is therefore entitled to the good wishes of all to whom chauvinism is an abhorrence. At the same time the English people would be the first to grieve over a total route or discomfiture experienced by the French,—of which, however, there is very little apprehension. A drawn battle and divided honours for both parties—and the "odd trick," if you will, to the Emperor Napoleon.

THE CALCUTTA APPEAL TO THE GERMANS.

Calcutta, 17th July 1870.

[redacted] to share the bur[redacted]

At a [redacted] German residents in Calcutta, a [redacted] has been made by forming a Committee for [redacted]. The amount of the first subscription, *viz.*, £500, has been transmitted by a telegraph order to the Central Committee for the relief of the wounded in Berlin, and will be supplemented by further monthly remittances.

The Committee have placed themselves in communication with the Consulates at the chief places in the East, with a view of stimulating united action, and affording mutual support, and all Germans are earnestly requested to send subscriptions for the great national cause to any of the Consulates or the Committee, each member of which will be happy to collect and forward contributions.

This is a war for our political existence as a nation, and it therefore becomes us, Germans, from North and South, from East and West, to unite and work together like brethren.

Long live our Fatherland !

INDIAN ITEMS.

Our local banks in India seem to flourish in spite of the times. They profit both when men are prospering and have money to deposit, and when they are pinched and have money to borrow. Some six or seven small banks are growing apace in the mofussil and Punjab. Among these the United Bank of India, whose declaration of a dividend is published elsewhere, appears to be making satisfactory progress.—*Pioneer.*

A Mr. Case has been charged at Moulmein with adultery with a Mrs. Cook, but the charge was dismissed owing to want of proof of the marriage. Mrs. Cook then brought an action against her husband, Captain Cook, to recover the custody of two of her children which she swore were illegitimate. The Recorder refused to accede to her request on account of her immoral character. The next act in the case is to be a divorce suit in Rangoon by Captain Cook against his wife and fourteen co-respondents, many of whom are said to be gentlemen of good position in Rangoon.

The following prizes were won by Regiments in the Inter-Regimental Rifle Matches of 1870:—

	RS.	A.	P.
37th Foot	1,033	0	0
20th Hussars	322	0	0
2-60th Rifles	299	8	0
21st Hussars	200	0	0
4th "	150	0	0
3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade	139	8	0
1-6th Foot	123	8	0
1-19th "	50	0	0
2-25th "	50	0	0
2-12th "	47	8	0
88th "	6	0	0
Total Rs.	2,421	0	0

The last effort of Sir William Muir for the suppression of infanticide is the collection from district officers of reports as to the extent to which the practice of kidnapping prevails in their several jurisdictions. Kidnapping "for immoral purposes" is comparatively rare, but, to quote the Magistrate of Furruckabad, "girls are sold to a great extent as wives for Hindoos who, on account of the prevalence of female infanticide, cannot find women to marry." As a rule, the parents connive at the abduction, as they receive half the dowry, and even when the children are taken for viler purposes are not unwilling to surrender them. This being the case the interposition of Government will, we fear, be of small avail to stop the practice.—*Pioneer*, July 26.

We are glad to see that the late destruction of the Ootacamund bund has in no way shaken the faith of the public in the "silting process" so cleverly turned to account by Mr. McIvor in his ill-fated enterprise. That gentleman is however to have another chance, for the bund, so we are told, is about to be again undertaken, but Mr. McIvor will this time work under the direction of an experienced professional. Had this been done in the first instance, Government would not, perhaps, have had to bewail the loss of a fine reservoir, and Rs. 6,000—for this, and not Rs. 30,000, is the sum at which the expenses of the bund are now estimated. Should it succeed—and there is every reason to suppose it will—we suggest the application of the silting process to the construction of the great Sihoor Lake, which it is proposed to make for the irrigation of the State of Bhownuggur.—*Pioneer.*

THE MARSHALS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The three Marshals of France who are to be entrusted with important commands under the Emperor, are men of high military repute. McMahon, Duke of Magenta, is an Irishman by descent. He saw active service in Belgium in 1832, in Algiers in 1840, and in 1855 in the Crimea, where he commanded a division, and captured the Malakoff at Sebastopol, for which he was made a Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor Napoleon, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath by Queen Victoria. In 1859 he held a high command in the war in Italy against Austria, and gained the decisive battle of Magenta, for which he was created a Field Marshal, and a Duke. He is now Governor-General of Algeria. He is sixty-two years old. Marshal Bazaine saw active service in Algiers in 1830 to 1840. In the Crimea he commanded a brigade of Infantry. He proceeded with the Expedition to Mexico in 1862, and succeeded Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863, and on his return home was rewarded with a Marshal's baton, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He is in his sixtieth year. Marshal Canrobert is the reputed son of Napoleon Bonaparte by a French lady of good family. He also graduated in Algiers, that grand *école militaire* of the French nation. He afforded Louis Napoleon valuable assistance in the *coup d'etat*. In 1854 he was appointed to the command of the first division of the French Army in the Crimea. Wounded at Alma, he succeeded Marshal St. Arnaud in the chief command a few days after that battle was fought. He was wounded again at Inkermann, and shortly afterwards resigned his command to Pelissier, and returned to France. In the war against Austria in 1859 he distinguished himself by great gallantry. The following year he married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady; and has since then been made a Marshal, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of the Legion of Honour, &c. He is sixty-one years of age.

Besides these there are Marshals Baraguay d'Hillers, Randon, Regnault d'Angely and Forey. The most notable of these is Baraguay d'Hillers, aged seventy-five, the son of one of Buonaparte's Generals. He served with distinction in the fatal expedition against Russia in 1812, and at Quatre Bras. His age should preclude his now accepting an active command. Prince Napoleon is not yet mentioned. He has a poor reputation in France for physical courage, which was put to the test at the battle of the Alma, and the Emperor would probably prefer his room to his company at head-quarters.

CARLYLE.

BY JOHN MORLEY.

(*Fortnightly Review for July.*)

[CONCLUDED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

It may have been in the transcendently firm and clear-eyed intelligence of Goethe that Mr. Carlyle first found a responsive encouragement to the profoundly positive impulses of his own spirit.* There is, indeed, a whole heaven betwixt the serenity, balance, and bright composure of the one, and the vehemence, passion, masterful wrath, of the other; and the vast, incessant, exact inquisitiveness of Goethe, finds nothing corresponding to it in Mr. Carlyle's multitudinous contempt and indifference, sometimes express and sometimes only very significantly implied, for forms of intellectual activity that do not happen to be personally congenial. But each is a god, though the one sits ever on Olympus, while the other is as one from Tartarus. There is in each, besides all else, a certain remarkable directness of glance, an intrepid and penetrating quality of vision, which defies analysis. Occasional turgidity of phrase and unidiomatic handling of language do not conceal the simplicity of the process by which Mr. Carlyle pierces through obstruction down to the abstrusest depths. And the important fact is that this abstruseness is not verbal, any more than it is the abstruseness of fog and cloud. His epithet, or image, or trope, shoots like a sunbeam on to the matter, throwing a transfigurating light, even where it fails to pierce to its central core.

Eager for a firm foothold, yet wholly revolted by the too narrow and unelevated positivity of the eighteenth century; eager also for some recognition of the wide realm of the unknowable, yet wholly unsatisfied by the transcendentalism of the English and Scotch philosophic reactions; he found in Goethe that truly free and adequate positivity which accepts all things as parts of a natural or historic order, and while insisting on the recognition of the actual conditions of this order as indispensable, and condemning attempted [redacted] as the coarse and material[redacted] ever, the hero-worshipper, in earlier pieces, speaks [redacted] some laudable misgiving, and the not less coarse and materialist Frederick, about whom no misgiving is permitted to the loyal disciple. The admiration for military methods, on condition that they are successful—for Mr. Carlyle, like Providence, is always on the side of big and victorious battalions—is the last outcome of a devotion to vigorous action and practical effect, which no verbal garniture of a transcendental kind can hinder us from perceiving to be more purely materialist and unfeignedly brutal than anything which sprung from the reviled thought of the eighteenth century.

It is instructive to remark that another of the most illustrious enemies of that century and all its works, Joseph de Maistre, had the same admiration for the effectiveness of war, and the same extreme interest and concern in the men and things of war. He, too, declares that "the loftiest and most generous sentiments are probably to be found in the soldier;" and that war, if terrible, is divine and splendid and fascinating, the manifestation of a sublime law of the universe. We must, however, do De Maistre the justice to point out, first, that he gave a measure of his strange interest in Surgery and Judgment, as Mr. Carlyle calls it, to the public executioner, a division of the honours of social surgery which is no more than fair; while, in the second place, he redeems the brutality of the military surgical idea after a fashion, by an extraordinary mysticism, which led him to see in war a divine, inscrutable force, determining success in a manner absolutely defying all the speculations of human reason.† The biographer of Frederick apparently finds no inscrutable force at all, but only will, tenacity, and powder kept dry. There is a vast difference between this and the absolutism of the mystic.

Mr. Carlyle's influence, however, was at its height before this idolatry of the soldier became a paramount article in his creed; and it is devoutly to be hoped that not many of those whom he first taught to seize before all things fact and reality, will follow him into this torrid air, where only forces and never principles are facts, and where nothing is reality but the violent triumph of arbitrarily imposed will. There was once a better side to it all, when the injunction to seek and cling to fact was a valuable warning not to waste energy and hope in seeking lights which it is not given to man ever to find, with a solemn assurance added that in frank and untrembling recognition of circumstance the spirit of man may find a priceless, ever-fruitful contentment. The prolonged and thousand-times repeated glorification of Unconsciousness, Silence, Renunciation, all comes to this: We are to leave the region of things unknowable, and hold fast to the duty that lies nearest. Here, and nowhere else, is the Everlasting Yea. In action only can we have certainty.

Not even Comte himself has harder words for metaphysics than Mr. Carlyle. "The disease of Metaphysics" is perennial. Questions of Death and Immortality, Origin of Evil, Freedom and Necessity, are ever appearing and attempting to shape something of the universe. "And ever unsuccessfully: for what theorem of the Infinite can the Finite render complete . . . . Metaphysical Speculation as it begins in No or Nothingness, so it must needs end in Nothingness; circulates and must circulate in endless vortices; creating, swallowing—itself."‡ Again, on the other side, he sets his face just as firmly against the excessive pretensions and unwarranted certitudes of the physicist. "The course of Nature's phases on this our little fraction of a Planet is partially known to us: but who knows what deeper courses these depend on; what infinitely larger Cycle (of causes) our little Epicycle revolves on? To the Minnow every cranny and pebble, and quality and accident may have become familiar: but does the Minnow understand the Ocean tides and periodic Currents, the Trade-winds, and Monsoons, and Moon's Eclipses, by all which the condition of its little Creek is regulated, and may, from time to time (*un*miraculously enough), be quite overset and reversed? Such a minnow is Man; his Creek this Planet Earth; his Ocean the immeasurable All; his Monsoons and periodic Currents the mysterious course of Providence through Æons of Æons."§ The inalterable relativity of human knowledge has never been more forcibly illustrated; and the two passages together fix the limits of the knowledge with a sagacity truly philosophic. Between the vagaries of mystics and the vagaries of physicists lies the narrow land of rational certainty, relative, conditional, experimental, from which we view the vast realm that stretches out unknown before us, and perhaps for ever unknowable; inspiring men with an elevated awe, and environing the interests and duties of their little lives with a strange sublimity. "We emerge from the Inane; haste stormfully across the astonished Earth; then plunge again into the Inane . . . . But whence? O Heaven, whither? Sense knows not; Faith knows not; only that it is through Mystery to Mystery."‖

Natural Supernaturalism, the title of one of the cardinal chapters in Mr. Carlyle's cardinal book, is perhaps as good a name as another for this two-faced yet integral philosophy, which teaches us to behold with cheerful serenity the great gulf which is fixed round our faculty and existence on every side, while it fills us with that supreme sense of countless unseen possibilities and of the hidden, undefined movements of shadow and light over the spirit, without which the soul of man falls into hard and desolate sterility. In youth, perhaps, it is the latter aspect of Mr. Carlyle's teaching which first touches people, because youth is the time of indefinite aspiration; and it is easier, besides, to surrender ourselves passively to these vague emotional impressions, than to apply actively and contentedly to the duty that lies nearest, and to the securing of "that infinitesimallest product" on which the teacher is ever insisting. It is the Supernaturalism which stirs men first, until larger fulness of years and wider experience of life draw them to a wise and not inglorious acquiescence in Naturalism. This last is the mood which Mr. Carlyle never wearies of extolling and enjoining under the name of Belief; and the absence of it, the inability to enter into it, is that Unbelief which he so bitterly vituperates, or, in another phrase, that Discontent which he charges with holding the soul in such desperate and paralysing bondage.

Novalis complained in bitter words, as we know, of the mechanical, prosaic, utilitarian, cold-hearted character of *Wilhelm Meister*, constituting it an embodiment of "artistic Atheism," while English critics as loudly found fault with its author for being a mystic. Exactly the same discrepancy is possible in respect of Mr. Carlyle's own writings. In one sense he may be called mystic and transcendental, in another baldly mechanical and even cold-hearted just as Novalis found Goethe to be in *Meister*. The latter impression is inevitable in all who, like Goethe and like Mr. Carlyle, make a lofty acquiescence in the positive course of circumstance a prime condition at once of wise endeavour and of genuine happiness. The splendid fire and unmeasured vehemence of Mr. Carlyle's manner partially veil the depth of this acquiescence, which is really not so far removed from fatalism. The torrent of his eloquence, bright and rushing as it is, flows between rigid banks and over hard rocks. Devotion to the heroic does not prevent the assumption of a tone towards the great mass of the unheroic, which implies that they are no more than twolegged mill horses, ever treading a fixed, unalterable round. He practically denies other consolation to mortals than such as they may be able to get from the final and conclusive *Kismet* of the oriental. It is fate. Man is the creature of his destiny. As for our supposed claims on the heavenly powers, What right, he asks, hadst thou even to be. Fatalism of this stamp is the natural and unavoidable issue of a born positivity of spirit, uninformed by scientific meditation. It exists in its coarsest and most childish kind in adventurous freebooters of the type of Napoleon, and in a noble and not egoistic kind in Oliver Cromwell's pious interpretation of the order of events by the good will and providence of God.

Two conspicuous qualities of Carlylean doctrine flow from this fatalism, or poetised utilitarianism, or illumined positivity. One of them is a tolerably constant contempt for excessive nicety in moral distinctions, and an aversion to the monotonous attitude of praise and blame. In a country overrun and corroded to the heart, as Great Britain is, with cant and a foul mechanical hypocrisy, this temper ought to have had its uses in giving a much needed robustness to public judgment. One might suppose from the tone of opinion among us, not only that the difference between right and wrong marks the most important aspect of conduct which would be true, but that it marks the only aspect of it that exists, or that is worth considering, which is most profoundly false. Nowhere has Puritanism done us more harm than in thus leading us to take all breadth, and colour, and diversity, and fine discrimination, out of our judgment of men, reducing them to thin, narrow, and superficial pronouncements upon the letter of their morality, or the precise conformity of their opinions to accepted standards of truth, religious or other. Among other evils which it has inflicted, this inability to conceive of conduct except as either right or wrong, and correspondingly in the intellectual order, of teaching except as either true or false, is at the bottom of that fatal spirit of *parti-pris* which has led to the rooting of so much injustice, disorder, immobility, and darkness in English intelligence. No excess of morality, we may be sure, has followed this excessive adoption of the exclusively moral standard; for no people, as the homely saying goes, are so thoroughly nasty as the over-nice. We have simply got for our pains a most unlovely leanness of judgment, and ever since the days when this temper set in until now, when a wholesome rebellion is afoot, it has steadily and powerfully tended to straiten character, make action mechanical, and impoverish art. As if there were nothing admirable in a man save unbroken obedience to the letter of the moral law, and that letter read in our own casual and local interpretation; and as if we had no faculties of sympathy, no sense for the beauty of character, no feeling for broad force and full-pulsing vitality.

To study manners and conduct and men's moral nature in such a way is as direct an error as it would be to overlook in the study of his body everything except its vertebral column and the bony frame-work. The body is more than 'a mere anatomy.' A character is much else besides being virtuous or vicious. In many of the characters in which some of the finest and most singular qualities of humanity would seem to have [redacted]

Contrast the dim depths [redacted] son is receding, with the vitality as of a fine dramatic creation which exists in Mr. Carlyle's essay on the same man. Mr. Carlyle knows as well as Macaulay how blind and stupid a creed was English Toryism a century ago, but he seizes and reproduces the character of his man, and this was much more than a matter of a creed. So with Burns. He was drunken and unchaste and thriftless, and Mr. Carlyle holds all these vices as deeply in reprobation as if he had written ten thousand sermons against them, but he leaves the fulmination to the hack moralist of the pulpit or the press, with whom words are cheap, easily gotten, and readily thrown forth. To him it seems better worth while, having made sure of some sterling sincerity and rare genuineness of vision and singular human quality, to dwell on, and do justice to that, than to accumulate common-places as to the viciousness of vice. Here we may perhaps find the explanation of the remarkable fact that though Mr. Carlyle has written about a large number of men of all varieties of opinion and temperament, and written with emphasis and point and strong feeling, yet there is not one of these judgments, however much we may dissent from it, which we could fairly put a finger upon as *saugrenu*, indecently absurd and unreasonable. Of how many writers of thirty volumes can we say the same?

That this broad and poetic temper of criticism has special dangers and needs to have special safeguards, is but too true. Even, however, if we find that it has its excesses, we may forgive much to the merits of a reaction against a system which has raised monstrous floods of sour cant round about us, and hardened the hearts and parched the sympathies of men by blasts from theological deserts. There is a point of view so lofty and so peculiar that from it we are able to discern in men and women something more than and apart from creed, and profession and formulated principle; which indeed directs and colours this creed and principle as decisively as it is in its turn acted on by them, and this is their character or humanity. The least important thing about Johnson is that he was a Tory; and about Burns, that he drank too much and was incontinent; and if we see in modern literature an increasing tendency to mount to this higher point of view, this humaner prospect, there is no living writer to who we owe more for it than Mr. Carlyle. The same principle which revealed the valour and godliness of Puritanism, has proved its most efficacious solvent, for it places character on the pedestal where Puritanism places dogma.

The second of the qualities which seem to flow from Mr. Carlyle's fatalism, and one much less useful among a people already far too deeply imbued with contempt for the fallen and the subject, is a deficiency for sympathy with masses of men. It would be easy enough to select passages where he talks of the dumb millions in terms of fine and sincere humanity, but detached passages cannot counterbalance the effect of a whole compact body of teaching. The multitude stands between Destiny on the one side, and the Hero on the other; a sport to the first, and as potter's clay to the second. "*Dogs, would ye then live for ever,*" Frederick cried to a troop who hesitated to attack a battery vomiting forth death and destruction. This is a measure of Mr. Carlyle's own valuation of the store we ought to set on the lives of the most. We know in what coarse outcome such an estimate of the dignity of other life than the life heroic has practically issued; in what barbarous vindication of barbarous law-breaking in Jamaica, in what inhuman softness for slavery, in what contemptuous and angry words for "Beales and his 50,000 Roughs," contrasted with gentle words for our adorable aristocracy, with "the politest and gracefullest kind of woman" to wife. Here is the end of the Eternal Verities, when one lets them bulk so big in his eyes as to shut out that perishable speck, the human race.

There is no passage which Mr. Carlyle so often quotes as the sublime—

"We are such stuff
As dreams are made on; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep."

If the ever present impression of this awful, most moving, yet most soothing thought, be a law of spiritual breadth and height, there is yet a peril in it. Such an impression may inform the soul with a devout mingled sense of grandeur and nothingness, or it may blacken into cynicism and antinomian living for self and the day. It may be a solemn and holy refrain, sounding far off, but clear, in the dusty course of work and duty; or it may be the comforting chorus of a diabolic drama of selfishness and violence. As a reaction against religious theories, which make humanity overabound in self-consequence, and fill individuals with the strutting importance of creatures with private souls to save or lose, even such cynicism as Byron's was wholesome and nearly forgivable. Nevertheless, the most important question that we can ask of any great teacher, as of the walk and conversation of any commonest person, remains this, how far has he strengthened and raised the conscious and harmonious dignity of humanity; how stirred in men and women, many or few, deeper and more active sense of the worth, and obligation, and innumerable possibilities, not of their own little lives, one or another, but of life collectively; how heightened the self-respect of the race. There is no need to plant oneself in a fool's paradise, with no eye for the weakness of men, the futility of their hopes, the irony of their fate, the dominion of the saytr and the tiger in their hearts. Laughter has a foreplace in life. All this we may see and show that we see, and yet so throw it behind the weightier facts of nobleness and sacrifice, of the boundless gifts which fraternal union has given, and has the power of giving, as to kindle in every breast, not callous to exalted impressions, the glow of sympathetic endeavour, and of serene exultation in the bond that makes 'precious the soul of man to man.'

This renewal of moral energy by spiritual contact with the mass of men, and by meditation on the dignity of mankind, is the very reverse of Mr. Carlyle's method. With him, it is good to leave the mass and fall down before the individual and be saved by him. The victorious hero is the true Paraclete. "Nothing so lifts a man from all his mean imprisonments, were it but for moments, as true admiration." And this is really the kernel of the Carlylean doctrine. The whole human race toils and moils, straining and energising, doing and suffering things multitudinous and unspeakable, in order that like the aloe tree it may once in a hundred years produce a flower. It is this hero that age offers to age, and the wisest worship him. Time and nature once and again distil from out of the lees and froth of common humanity some wondrous character of a potent and reviving property not much short of miraculous. This the man who knows his own good cherishes in his inmost soul as a sacred thing, an elixir of moral life. The Great Man is "the light which enlightens, which has enlightened the darkness of the world; a flowing light fountain, in whose radiance all souls feel that it is well with them." This is only another form of the onthropomorphic conceptions of deity. The divinity of the ordinary hierophant is clothed in the minds of the worshippers with the highest human qualities they happen to be capable of conceiving, and this is the self-acting machinery by which worship refreshes and recruits what is best in man. Mr. Carlyle has another way. He carries the process a step further, giving back to the great man what had been taken for beings greater than any man, and summoning us to trim the lamp of endeavour at the shrine of heroic chiefs of mankind. In that house there are many mansions, the resounding sanctuary of a vagabond polytheism. But each altar is individual and apart, and the reaction of this isolation upon the egoistic instincts of the worshipper has been only too evident. It is good for us to build temples to great names which recall special transfigurations of humanity; but it is better still, it gives a firmer nerve to purpose, and adds a finer holiness to the ethical sense, to carry ever with us the unmarked, yet living tradition of the voiceless, unconscious effort of unnumbered millions of souls, flitting lightly away like showers of thin leaves, yet ever augmenting the elements of perfectness in man, and exalting the eternal contest. Mr. Carlyle has indeed written that generation stands indissolubly woven with generation; "how we inherit, not life only, but all the garniture and form of Life, and work and speak, and even think and feel, as our fathers and primeval grandfathers from the beginning have given it to us;" how "mankind is a living, indivisible whole."* Even this, however, with the "literal communion of saints," which follows in connection with it, is only a detached suggestion, not incorporated with the body of the writer's doctrine. It does not neutralise the general lack of faith in the spontaneous virtue of masses of men, nor the universal tone of humouristic cynicism with which all but a little band, the supposed salt of the earth, are treated. Men is for Mr. Carlyle, as for the Calvinistic theologian, a fallen and depraved being, without much hope, except for a few of the elect. The best thing that can happen to the poor creature is, that he should be thoroughly well drilled. In other words, society does not really progress in its bulk; and the methods which were conditions of the original formation and growth of the social union, remain indispensable until the sound of the last trump. Was there not a profound and far-reaching truth wrapped up in Goethe's simple yet really inexhaustible monition, that if we would improve a man, it were well to let him believe that we already think him that which we would have him to be. The law that *noblesse oblige* has unwritten bearings in dealing with all men; all masses of men are susceptible of an appeal from that point. For this Mr. Carlyle seems to make no allowance.

Every modification of society is one of the slow growths of time, and to hurry impatiently after them by swift ways of military discipline and peremptory law-making, is only to clasp the near good, and one so superficial as hardly to be a good at all. It is easy to make a solitude and call it peace, to plant an iron heel and call it order. But read Mr. Carlyle's essay on Dr. Francia, and then ponder the history of Paraguay for these later years, and the account of its condition in the newspapers of to-day. "Nay, it may be," we learn from that remarkable piece, "that the benefit of him is not even yet exhausted, even yet entirely become visible. Who knows but, in unborn centuries, Paragueno men will look back to their lean iron Francia, as men do in such cases to the one veracious person, and institute considerations?"† Who knows, indeed, if only it prove that their lean iron Francia, in his passion for order and authority, did not stamp out the very life of the nation? Where organic growths are concerned, patience is the sovereign law; and where the organism is a society of men, the vital principle is a sense in one shape or another of the dignity of humanity. The recognition of this tests the distinction between the truly heroic ruler of the stamp of Cromwell, and the mere arbitrary enthusiast [redacted] like Frederick. [redacted] and labourer, between [redacted] and tenant, between governing race and subject race, between the feelings and inteligence of the legislature and the feelings and intelligence of the nation, between the spiritual power literary and ecclesiastical, and those who are under it,—the anarchy that prevails in all these, and the extreme danger of it, have been with Mr. Carlyle a never-ending theme. What seems to many of us the extreme inefficiency or worse of his solutions, still allows us to feel grateful for the vigour and perspicacity with which he has pressed on the world the urgency of the problem, and this is one of the most distinguished of Mr. Carlyle's manifold titles to preeminent honour.

* *Positive.* No English lexicon as yet seems to justify the use of this word in one of the senses of the French *positif*, as when M. Lanfrey, for instance, speaks of the *esprit positif* of Napoleon. We have no word, I believe, that exactly corresponds, so perhaps *positive* with this significance will become acclimatised. A distinct and separate idea of this particular characteristic is indispensable.

† *Soirées de Saint Petersbourg.* 7ième Entretien.

‡ *Characteristics.* Misc Ess., iii. pp. 356-8.

§ *Sartor Resartus.* Bk. iii. ch. 8, p. 249.

‖ *Ibid.*, p. 257.

* *Organic Filaments* in the *Sartor*, bk. iii. c. 7.

† *Misc. Ess.*, vi. 121.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Dolphin Hotel, Southampton,
30th June 1870.

The Jockey Club Committee have completed their labours, and these will be soon given to the world. The result must be considered a great triumph for Sir Joseph Hawley, for all, or nearly all, the propositions he could hope to carry in the present state of the Turf, have been carried, and that with all Admiral Rous's influence brought to bear against them. Stormy have been the discussions, rapid the conversions. Sir Joseph abandoned P. P. betting; the Duke of Beaufort professed himself opposed to half-mile races; and poor Lord Wilton on one occasion voted against an amendment of his own, which he was unfortunate enough to see carried! But we all turn our coats, from politicians downwards; therefore must not scrutinize too harshly alteration in such petty questions as these. I suppose Sir Joseph found the P. P. betting question too much for him, and therefore, like a wise man, caved in. The doing away with what is known by that term would certainly have annihilated the Ring, and a great many very worthy and honest people looked forward to such a consummation with alarm and dislike. The Ring are a powerful, and at the same time a useful body of men, useful in many ways and to many people, otherwise than in laying 6 to 4 against a certainty. Besides, how could one have got on a good thing at a long price, if book-making and book-makers were abolished by act of Jockey Club; so Sir Joseph was talked out of it, (it may be that he was not very hot upon it), and we still have the satisfaction of losing our money "as we darn'd please." I regret it myself this giving up of the proposition, holding betting and its enormous increase as a social evil quite as flagrant as any that are requested by the police to move on. The other recommendations of the committee are all of them admirable. We shall have a cessation of racing for at least four consecutive months in the year,—a resting from their labours for man and beast,—and the "gate money" meetings around London, of which you know I have always been a zealous hater, have received a blow under which they will disappear. They will not be advertised in the calendar, and any horse running or jockey riding at any meeting not advertised, will be disqualified from doing so at an authorized meeting. They still adhere to the 1st of May for the commencement of two-year-old running, but no two-year-olds are to run in any handicap before the 1st of October, and then only with horses of the same age. This will be an admirable reform, Nursery Handicaps being fruitful sources of ropeing, and a two-year-old has often been consistently pulled for the first three or four months of the season, in order that he may get well in a race of this description at the back end. No young ones are to run more than three-quarters of a mile, and no three-year-olds a shorter course than five furlongs. These, with the suggestion that the acceptances for handicaps shall not be published earlier than the Thursday preceding the week in which the race is to be run, form the chief points of the scheme. Of course as yet they are only the recommendations of the committee, which will be submitted formally to the Club at their meeting on the 16th of this month; but I have little doubt as to their passing, though there will be a division on them, as the Admiral has been worsted once or twice in committee, and won't give in without a struggle. Meanwhile he has written an exhaustive article on the subject, which will appear to-morrow or next day in the new number of *Baily's Magazine*, in which he traces the history of the horse from the ark downwards I am told. He did not tell me that himself yesterday by the way at Stockbridge, but said he had gone into the subject thoroughly, and the gallant old man is evidently proud of his handiwork. One thing he mentioned, *àpropos* of two-year-old running, which struck me, though it might apply to horses of all ages in a greater or less degree as well. He said it was all nonsense talking against the early running of two-year-olds; their coming to the post in March and April would do them no harm; it was their continuous running through June, July and August that did the mischief, when the hard ground rendered it almost impossible to train them, and they kept running on only half prepared. He would run them early and then give them rest for three months, bringing them out again in September. There is something in this no doubt, but then it would equally apply to the old horses who are run off their legs just as the young ones, and are, it is well known, not so able to carry weight as the latter. But then if we are not to race when the ground is hard, we shall have to give it up altogether, for our summers now as a rule are dry ones; and though there is no doubt that hard ground sadly interferes with preparation, what are we to do? At Epsom, Ascot, Windsor, Hampton, and now this week at Stockbridge, the going has been as hard as hard can be; but still there have been no lack of horses, and wonderful to say only one known case of breakdown, and that is Perth's at Windsor. Mr. Merry is a notable sinner in running a two-year-old off his legs, and he is now seeing what he can do to ruin the best youngster probably we have yet seen,—*King of the Forest*,—who is beginning to look as if he had had enough of it; and if his owner has any thought of running the Derby, or even the Middle Park Plate, he ought to be thrown up immediately. But that he will not be, for next week is Newmarket, and on the other side of the Ditch he will be trying conclusions with *Balrenie*, the Danebury "dark" one, who is said to be a wonder in the Chesterfield, and then after that Goodwood will be coming on, so probably there is no rest for the poor *King*. He is an article of commerce, and must "pay his way," or what good is he? For you see the possession of a good horse now-a-days is no matter to be proud of unless he brings coin to his owner. This was not the simple faith of our forefathers, though I dare say they were as sharp after money as we are, but they did not make it out of their recreations. We can't however put back the dial of Ahaz, and as we have made racing a business, we must make it pay; so I suppose Mr. Merry is right, and all those who do as he does, though perhaps trying to break down a good horse for present gain may not be the wisest or most "business" like plan after all. To return, however, to Admiral Rous, who of course dwelt much Sir on Joseph's folly,—or what he considered such,—and spoke of all those differing in opinion from him as a set of know-nothings, after the usual autocratic fashion, which is such a jolly fashion after all, and you know the great dictator is so thoroughly straight-going that you cannot help admiring, though you may have to disagree. Sir Joseph was not at Stockbridge and had nothing running there, and Mr. Merry, Danebury and Woodyeates have had it nearly all their own way. The Marquis of Anglesea is the present great prop of Danebury, and he has, according to common report, a lot of two-year-olds, in which there is not one bad one. He is to restore the great Southern stable to its former high estate, and is to be the second "Marquis" (let us hope he will make a better thing of it than the first) to that establishment. Neither has it quite lost its "Duke," for the blue and white hoops of his Grace of Beaufort were seen again to the fore yesterday and to-day, and he has a smart filly in the daughter of Prime Minister and Lurley, who he has called Pitteri, after a very large danseuse at the Alhambra. I think his Grace might have selected a better name for her. Lurley was, according to tradition, a lady-like fairy, and would not have approved of music-halls I am sure. There is no point of resemblance between the filly and Mdlle. Pitteri, one is racing like and shows quality, the other is a great big woman who plunges when she dances, and is coarse in form and feature—in short, the pet of the Alhambra. Need I say more? By the way I have just remembered that the Lurley filly is sister to Mr. Pitt, that speedy half-miler, who carried "the hoops" to the front so often two or three years ago. Perhaps the resemblance in name suggested the danseuse. I will give his Grace the benefit of the doubt. "The Marquis" then is now him of Anglesea, and he promises to stay a little longer than his predecessor. He has this wonderful lot of two-year olds, and buys without much regard to price any yearlings John Day fancies. Balrenie, a son of Blair Athol and Miserrima, is said to be the pick of the lot; but if they have a better than one that ran to-day, Cricklade by Caractacus out of Mrs. Croft, they are fortunate indeed. He is a very fine fine bay, a grand upstanding colt, with the frame of a three-year-old, and if he trains on will, I think, make a race-horse. Not half fit he ran King of the Forest to a neck in the Biennial, and as the King is undoubtedly the best of his year, this was very good. He will make a grand horse next year by about the Leger, and as he has only one more engagement this, he will have every chance given him. He is the largest Caractacus we have seen, and is all quality, which cannot be said of his sire. His breeding is the only thing against him. Caractacus was a moderate horse,—though he did win the Derby,—and I never fancied one of his stock would be worth very much; but there is no denying the looks, shape and symmetry of Cricklade. They did not pull out Balrenie for the Hurstbourne Stakes, and great was the grief in consequence, as many very clever gentlemen had "helped themselves," as the saying is, and taken 5 to 4 about the horse on the strength of his coming to the post. Foolish forestallers! Lord Anglesea would have had to accept even money about his horse if he had run, so he determined to keep him for Newmarket next week and try to lower Mr. Merry's colours in the Chesterfield. Danebury relied on Bicycle in the Hurstbourne, and she beat the shifty Digby Grand after a very fine race by a head.

But what was the excitement of "heads" in Hampshire to that scene at Lords on Tuesday, when Oxford with only three runs to get and four wickets to fall, saw the four fall one after another in quick succession, and Cambridge win the match! This was the most surprising event in cricketing annals, and one perhaps that will never occur again. It was odds on Oxford one moment, and they were beaten in the next. As if the favourite winning easily had fallen when close home, and the second horse had walked in. What a scene it must have been, and I wish I had been there. There was nothing like it at Stockbridge. Oxford, it appears, had consented to the prolongation of play after the regular hour, but I cannot tell whether that had anything to do with the unlooked-for result—probably not. One side was, I presume, as fresh as the other. Ward and Cobden on the Cambridge side received all the honours, the bowling of both I am told being first-rate, as was Ottaway's batting for the dark-blue. This is the fourth year in succession that Cambridge has won. The International Shooting is over now, and though our gallant neighbours have not been very fortunate, they have had a very jolly time over here, marred only by the unlucky circumstances that one of their number plunged a little beyond his means and could only offer Berkely, the book maker, paper instead of cash. The debt was over £2,000, and the circulating medium amounted to little more than 30. His countrymen were of course much annoyed at this, and the Marquis de Lau and other gentlemen insisted on his immediately retiring from the contest and going back whence he came. Meanwhile what is the value of the paper in the hands of Mr. Berkely I am unable to say, but the holder is willing to take a small sum for it, if any enterprising speculator will make him an offer. Captain David Hope Johnstone's luck has been wonderful. I think he has won four prizes, besides cups; but he expresses great disgust at the latter trophies, finding that he can get nothing proximate to their supposed value when he seeks to dispose of them. One of the cups was a hundred-guinea affair from Pike the silversmith, and on the gallant captain taking it to him the next day, Mr. Pike only offered him £50 for it, which provoked choice and indignant comments from the lucky possessor.

The Henley Regatta is going on as I write, but I know nothing except what the return gives. Yarborough unfortunately fouled a barge in the first heat for the Diamond Sculls, when he had the race in hand, and the Kingston crew, with Darbishire for their stroke, won a fine race from the Cambridge Pitt crew for the Grand Challenge Cup. The All England Croquet Club have been holding festival too at Wimbledon—the festival is rather a misnomer to apply to the grave and solemn affair a croquet match now has become. No frivolities, no flirtations, no fun. Next week there will be the usual excitement over the Public School matches, and if I could take the wings of a bird,—I mean of Sir Boyle Roche's often quoted one,—I should be at Lords and the other side of the Ditch at the same time. Town will then begin to empty; indeed, has already begun. The fierce heat of last week gave many people the glad excluse to fly to country and sea air. The pace season has been very quick.

—*Pioneer.* ASMODEUS.

TO YOUNG MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

(*New York Times.*)

Ladies' dress-makers are very often students of character; but we doubt whether there are many of them who can compare for wisdom and sagacity with Mrs. Olivia P. Flynt, who has consecrated her genius to the embellishment of the fair sex in Boston. She is evidently a most superior woman, and we trust the notice we are about to give her will have the effect of opening the eyes of a purblind world to her merits. Mrs. Flynt recently had a customer who lived in the Revere House. She made many dresses for this customer and in course of time sent in her little bill. The amount horrified the lady's husband—a very common result in such cases—and the account was subjected to other "artists" in dress, for a professional opinion. They came to the conclusion that Mrs. Flynt's bill was overcharged about nine hundred dollars—a perfectly insignificant sum—and not worth making a fuss about. But the lady and her husband refused to pay the amount claimed, and so Mrs. Flynt was compelled to bring an action to recover it, in a court of a law—a proceeding which must have been most distressing to her feelings. Before the trial was opened, the dress-maker sent to her "client" a letter, which was quite worthy of the very best letter-writers extant, and which contained as much worldly wisdom as Tallyrand's maxims and "Lothair" combined. In the first place, Mrs. Flynt traces her customer's refusal to pay the bill to a general decline in her moral nature. Once the said customer was unassuming and kind. Of late it appears that she had displayed a fatal passion for "getting into society," and so, step by step, she fell, until she was capable of committing the revolving crime of objecting to pay her dress-maker's bill. "How can you," proceeded Mrs. Flynt, with an irony which is not inconsistent with her name, "gaze upon your own reflection in the mirror, and derive the slightest satisfaction from your adornments, knowing that they are not paid for?" Here Mrs. Flynt's knowledge of human nature seems slightly imperfect. A good many people can gaze upon their "adornments" without being disturbed by the thought that they are not paid for. In some cases it even lends an additional zest to the gratification which new cloths are capable of imparting. "Such a change from the madam of former days," says the satirical dress-maker, "cannot be. There is some terrible illusion." Let us hope that at least the dress-maker did not lend her arts to create the illusion. But observe the tact of this accomplished woman. She plays off one of her defaulting customer's fashionable friends against her. She commends to her notice the behaviour of "Mrs. T." This faultless lady actually paid for her dresses beforehand. "Her bill was nearly four thousand dollars from Jan. 1 to April 1, and will far exceed that this season." And this is Boston economy! It has always been supposed that the ladies of Boston never ordered a new dress above once in a twelvemonth, and prided themselves in not being like those "dreadful New-york young women," who always wear the latest fashions. Mrs. Flynt has given a great shock to this superstition. She declares that not only does "Mrs. T." pay her thousands of dollars each season, but is "perfectly satisfied." Mrs. Flynt does not tell us whether the husband is "perfectly satisfied" also. She merely goes on to threaten the Revere House patron that the newspapers will all be let loose upon her. "One of the best reporters is a particular friend of ours. The papers will be glad to publish such a novel and interesting trial, and it will be coupled far and near. Our lawyer . . . . . will get the thing done up in good style, be assured." We have not been able to accommodate Mrs. Flynt by publishing the full account of her novel trial, but, so far as our abstract of her story goes, it tells very much in her favour. A customer complained that she had been grossly overcharged, and Mrs. Flynt threatens to expose her in the newspapers, and then institutes an action against her. That is the only way to serve people who will not pay their bills. As for the class referred to in the heading of these lines, they will readily detect the moral of Mrs. Flynt's narrative, although it may not be the one she intended to convey. If a Boston lady cannot be "dressed" for less than thousands of dollars a season, what must it cost to embellish one of the unregenerate? This is a little calculation which engaged young men can work out by the "rule of proportion" at their leisure.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

You ask me how to limit Wit,
How shall I say, not having it?
Who shall declare the bite of salt,
Or analyze the smack of malt,
Or say what palate-ticklers are
In olive and in caviare?
Yet this, perchance, you'll not dispute,—
That true Wit has in Truth its root,
Surprise its flower, Delight its fruit.
Or haply, this may be more clear,
The pirouette of an Idea;
Which, just as you conclude your grasp,
Slips laughing from your empty clasp,
Presenting in strange combination
Some ludicrous association;
Which you repel with indignation,
But cannot find its confutation:—
I know no other image fit
To tell you what I mean by Wit.
But if you are not yet content,
And still on Definition bent,
You ask me what may Humour be,
I answer, "What's Humanity?"
Word me the taste of Rhenish wine,
The violet's perfume strict define,
Exact the petals of the rose
As with a thousand hues she glows,
Count all the sparkles of the gem
That flashes in the diadem,
Or sum the subtlety of glance
That lights thy lov'd one's countenance,
And when the whole of this is done,
What Humour is—is not begun.

—*Spectator*, July 2. W. M. A.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts—

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 1/8	per Rupee.
" " 4 " "	1/11	do.
" " 3 " "	1/10 15/16	do.
" " 2 " "	1/10 13/16	do.
" " 1 " "	1/10 3/4	do.
On demand	1/10 11/16	do.
" Scotland and Ireland; Circular Notes for the use of Travellers	1/10 5/8	do.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	per Re.
4 " "	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
3 " "	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
2 " "	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1 " "	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 10 11/16d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland; Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months .... 5 per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 20th June 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.
Calcutta, Madras. | Agra, Bombay. | Kurrachee, Lahore. | Shanghai, Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 per Rupee.

4 do.	1/10 3/4	"
3 do.	1/10 5/8	"
2 do.	1/10 1/2	"
1 do.	1/10 3/8	"
On demand	1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland	1/10 1/8	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/10 1/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawa 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 28th July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
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NEW & OTHER BOOKS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

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Britain under Trogan, Roman, and Saxon Rule. By John Milton	2	4
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Paul Gosslet's Confession. By Charles Lever	0	10
Joe Wilson's Ghost. By John Banim	0	10

27th July 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.

A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Bennien and Healey of Liverpool.

A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.

A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.

ALSO,

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.

A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.

1 handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kennyon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.

1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new velocipide.

ALSO,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.

Just Landed.

1 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, painted dark blue and lining to match.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of plane and neat buggy dog-cart, gig and carriage harnesses, with double stitches and warranted German silver furnitures.

A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 18th July 1870.

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TO LET, the LOWER FLOOR of the BUNGALOW in the ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE COMPOUND, Byculla. Rent Rupees 112-8.—Apply to
KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

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GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FARBES & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through
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POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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FOUNDED A. D. 1844.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
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CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians. Without Profits.	Civilians. With Profits.	Military and Naval. Without Profits.	Military and Naval. With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—Assurances on the Lives of Native Gentlemen effected on favourable terms.
T. F. PUNNETT,
Bombay Agent.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

WE have REMOVED our STABLES to the Back Bay Compound, Girgaum, where all Orders will be thankfully received.
Shigram and Horse per day (ordinary work) .... Rs. 4
Brougham Ditto .... " 5
Horse Fodder for sale at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy of 6 cwt.
Job Horse to let for any period.
BIERS & Co., Stables.

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A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

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Invite the attention of Officers of the Military and Civil Service, and of Families proceeding to or residing in India and China, to the fact that they have had twenty-five years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents and Outfitting Orders on the closest wholesale terms.

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Terms—Not less than 50 per cent to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

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Sole Agents for the Wanzer and the Britannia Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

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Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
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Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
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Fried Soles.
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Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
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Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
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Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.

Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE of VALUABLE PROPERTY by PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 1st proximo, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the property of the late Jan Mahomed Eba Hajee Abdoola Latiff consisting embroidered and silk vornees, zogas or long coats of various colours, both plain and embroidered, kinkhob, velvet, silk and cloth waist coats, banians, silk sashes with gold borders and a variety of pugrees, Cashmere shawls and scarfs, &c., also 2 pair silver foot ornaments, plated spoons and forks, and some valuable Arabic books, and more particulars will appear in future advertisements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay, 29th July 1870. Auctioneer.

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening fluids and solids. Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heart-burn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's Pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

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